The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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COMES AS A QUEEN.

Eulalia Received with Distinction at Washington.

STREETS ARE THRONGED.

Troops of Cavalry Act as a Guard of Honor.

NOTABLE NOCTURNAL RIDE.

Warship and Fort at New York Thunder Out Welcome.

PLEASANT TRIP TO THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine, were safely domiciled in luxurious apartments at the Arlington this evening, as the bell in St. Matthew's Church chimed 9 o'clock. Outside the Baltimore and Potomac Depot at 8 o'clock there were 10,000 people,

MARIE EULALIA, THE SPANISH INFANTA.

and the four troops of cavalrymen from Fort Myer drawn up the full length of the platform had no trouble with the multitude. The Infanta and her husband will always be proud of the honors shown them at the Capital of the United States, for the Chief Magistrate had sent his Premier in a magnificent chaise, drawn by four mettlesome Morgan bay horses, to convey the representatives of the Kingdom of Spain through the streets of the beautiful city to their sumptuously furnished palace on Vermont avenue. While there was no blare of trumpets nor fanfare of drums to welcome the travelers, the joyous notes of the bugles from a sextet of cavalrymen made a thrilling and inspiring scene. From the time that the distinguished guests alighted from their train until their four-in-hand stopped at the Arlington entrance there was a living wall of humanity twenty persons deep on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue. As the cavalry swung into line, company front, across the broad boulevard the spectators with Mr. Gresham all the while. Six Sergeants of cavalry acted as a bodyguard to the Princess, and following her carriage came carriages containing her suite and the members of the receiving party.

Premier and Princess.

Secretary Gresham sat with the Infanta, while the Spanish Minister and Prince Antoine occupied seats facing the Cabinet Premier and his charge. Heretofore in Washington pageants only Presidents of the United States have aspired to the dignity of a four-in-hand for a ride up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House portals, for it is but a stone's throw from the Executive Mansion to the Arlington, and this added to the curiosity of the enthusiastic crowd. The Infanta seemed to enjoy the ride and the crowd, probably because it was not so boisterous as it might have been under more favorable circumstances. There was another solid wall of people along Fifteenth and One-Half street from the Blaine mansion to the Sumner House, where the Infanta will stay in Washington; and in the doorway stood Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, another representative of the President, and Proprietor Roessle.

When the four-in-hand of the President drew up to the sidewalk there was a simultaneous lifting of hats by the male persuasion, and this delicate compliment was not lost upon the Infanta as she ascended the half-dozen brownstone steps leading into what will be her palace while at Washington. She turned involuntarily, and it appeared as though she bowed her thanks for the demonstration and did not forget to smile in the most approving and pleasant manner.

Accompanied by the Secretary of State, Minister Muruga, and her husband, she entered her apartments and in a few seconds closely drawn blinds signaled to the multitude that the Infanta desired privacy. Sumner house, named for the distinguished Massachussetts Senator who formerly occupied its apartments, will be occupied by the Infanta and her party while at Washington. At first the Spanish Minister was opposed to having the party entertained at a hotel, but this point was waived after an inspection of the admirable arrangements for exclusiveness afforded by the historic old house.

Description of the Apartments.

This building is cut off entirely from the hotel, and is provided with all the domestic equipments of a first-class residence. On the first floor are two parlors, a dining-room, and a bedroom, which has been fitted up for the Duke's Secretary. The parlors have been finished in rich blue plush and light-colored Oriental rugs have been distributed about in an artistic manner, giving a sumptuous effect to the rooms. The front parlor looks on Lafayette square, and from the windows a full view of the White House is afforded. A private hallway divides the two parlors. The second parlor is fitted with wine-colored carpet and wine-colored plush furniture. Both parlors have been decorated with potted plants and ferns. Adjoining this parlor and separated only by heavy plush portiers is the dining-room, which is a spacious apartment, fitted up with a marble sideboard, and provided with all the usual conveniences. The table and the china that will be provided are the same used by President Cleveland at the time of the inauguration.

The second floor furnishes a suite of four large rooms. That facing the square has been fitted up for the special comfort of the Duke. Adjoining this is the room in which Charles Sumner died, which will be occupied by the Infanta as a reception apartment. Opening out from this is the room which will be used as the Infanta's boudoir, with a room connecting, which will be occupied by one of the maids-in-waiting. The third floor will be used as

[Continued on fifth page.]

PRINCE ANTOINE D'ORLEANS.

give way, but would insist upon closing in when the carriage containing the royal party met in its appearance.

Welcoming the Princess.

When the train arrived at the depot, the Infanta was assisted to alight by Commander Davis. The Spanish Minister, Señor Muruga, was just behind the Princess, but before he could alight Secretary Gresham pressed forward and Commander Davis presented him to the Infanta as the representative of the President. The Princess and Secretary Gresham greeted each other pleasantly, and then other members of the receiving party gathered around them. When the Princess saw Mrs. Curry, wife of a former Minister to Spain, there was a pretty scene. The two had known each other intimately in Madrid, and the recognition was followed by a warm handclasp, while Mrs. Curry imprinted a kiss on each cheek of the Princess. The greetings over, Secretary Gresham offered his arm to the Princess, and, preceded by Col. Wilson and followed by the Infanta's suite and the others of the official gathering, they walked down the carpeted platform to the carriage entrance of the station. She chaffed gayly in English

NO FAIR TOMORROW.

LOCAL DIRECTORS DECIDE TO KEEP GATES CLOSED.

This Decision Arrived At After a Short Discussion—The Object to Give the National Commission Another Week in Which to Pass Upon the Closing Rule—That Body Postpones Action on the Subject Until Next Monday Afternoon—When the Judiciary Committee Will Report.

Sunday opening at the World's Fair will not be inaugurated tomorrow. This decision was reached at the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon. The action is due to the failure of the National Commission to act on the opening rule passed earlier in the week. The general opinion among the directors was that the commission should be given another week to come to some decision and that a climax be not forced by throwing open the gates tomorrow.

The first matter discussed by the directory at yesterday's small and unusually quiet meeting was that of admissions. It has been noticed all along that but few children have visited Jackson Park. Parents preferred to leave the little folks at home rather than pay the 50 cent fee. The situation promised to grow interesting to the children as soon as vacation time arrives, so a new rule was passed whereby all children under 12 and over 6 years of age will be admitted to the Fair for 25 cents. The change was brought about in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule 1 of the general rules be so amended as to fix the price of admission after May 20 at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

Decide to Close Sunday.

Attention was then turned to the Sunday opening question. But little discussion was indulged in, and in about thirty minutes these resolutions were passed as the sense of the directory:

WHEREAS, On May 12, 1893, this board adopted a rule to open the gates to the grounds of Jackson Park on Sundays at an admission charge of 25 cents; and

WHEREAS, On Tuesday, May 16, this board adopted, as empowered under Sec. 7 of the act of Congress, a general rule to open the entire exhibition on Sundays at the admission price of 50 cents; and

WHEREAS, This rule last named has been duly certified to the World's Columbian Commission for such modification, if any, as that body may desire to make under the law; and

WHEREAS, Said commission has not yet reached difinite action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to avoid action that may anywhere be characterized as precipitate the operation of the rule above referred to be suspended for one week, and that on Sunday, May 21, the gates be closed.

Director Edwin Walker said that the action was taken simply to give the National Commission another week in which to come to some decision in the matter.

All Arrangements Made.

Up to the hour when the directors met yesterday afternoon there was great uncertainty as to whether or not the gates of Jackson Park would be opened tomorrow. The question was asked in the meeting of the National Commission and no one was prepared to answer it. In response to an inquiry made at 3 o'clock President Higinbotham sent his compliments and regretted that he was unable to state whether the gates would be opened or shut. At 4:30 o'clock Supt. Tucker of the Department of Admissions said that he had yet received no notice. The necessary arrangements had been made, however, and it was said that a moment's notice would be sufficient. Among the Exposition officials the feeling seemed to be general that the part of wisdom would be to keep the gates closed until the National Commission had acted on the rule submitted by the directory.

Commission Defers Action.

Action by the National Commission on the question of Sunday opening was practically deferred yesterday until 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. One of the members wanted the Judiciary committee to make its report instanter so that the matter could be settled. After much arguing the members of the Judiciary committee were asked, if possible, to present their report today and have it printed, but the discussion was fixed for the time indicated, and the members of the committee went down-town to consult law books. It is now largely a question of law. All the members have their convictions as to the merits of the question, but are undecided as to whether or not they are bound by the act of Congress to insist on keeping the gates closed.

Meanwhile ministers and Y. M. C. A. Associations are pouring in bundles of telegrams and letters of protests. They are nearly all addressed to President Palmer and every morning he walks up on to the rostrum with the large bundles under his arm. None of them are read but they are all filed for reference. Most of the telegrams, although urgent, are sent as night messages, which accounts for their unusual length.

Among yesterday's batch was the following communication from John Hood:

PITTSBURG, May 18.—Allow me to suggest the following inscription to be posted in Chicago and elsewhere to advertise the American World's Fair if opened on the Sabbath:

"God's precepts are taught in the fourth and fifth commandments, and all human laws enacted in conformity thereto may be nullified within the American World's Fair inclosure, and all law-breakers will have pronounced examples in plying their vocation."

The inscription may be humiliating and distasteful to God-fearing, law-abiding American citizens, but it would please atheists and Anarchists, and be very appropriate.

Other protests were from the Muncie (Ind.) Ministerial Association, Secretary of the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. P. S. C. E. of Boston, Convention of Young People's Christian Endeavor Union at St. Louis, General Synod of Presbyterian Church in session at New York, and a score of individual ministers.

Not the Board's Action.

Just before the commission adjourned Lafayette Funk, the President of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners and alternate National Commissioner, arose and said:

"Mr. President: I wish to say to the members of this commission that the call for the vote on Sunday opening which Mayor Harrison brought out at our dedication yesterday was neither planned nor contemplated by the Illinois Commission. It was in no sense on the program and was thrust upon us by Mr. Harrison. I make this statement because I do not wish our board to be held responsible for the performance. I wish to thank the commission for its courtesy in adjourning to attend the ceremonies."

Mr. Funk's remarks were received with applause, and then Commissioner Clendening said:

"It is not necessary for you to make such a statement. The members of the commission know that your board would not plan such an outrage on visitors."

WOULD USE TROOPS TO CLOSE FAIR.

Statement to the Young People's Union of the National Commission's Purpose.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—The fifth annual institute of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church today took decided action on the World's Fair Sunday opening question. J. McK. Clelland, an attorney of Chicago and a delegate to the institute, submitted the following, which was adopted:

The National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union, now in session, representing twenty-five States and Territories, enters an emphatic protest against any change in the rules closing the Exposition on the Sabbath day, and urge you to take all proper means to prevent the threatened opening of the gates by the local directory next Sabbath.

Mr. Clelland said he had an assurance that the National Commission would close the Exposition next Sunday if it had to call out the Federal troops to do it. He said also that legal proceedings would be instituted in the Chicago courts tomorrow to forestall the schemes of the local directory to open the Fair. The resolution was at once telegraphed to President Palmer. These officers were elected:

President, E. E. Elliott, Morning Sun, O.; Secretary, Miss Kate H. Marion, Allegheny, Pa.; Treasurer, W. J. Stewart, Pittsburg, Pa.; Press Secretary, Hugh R. Moffet, Monmouth, Ill.

S. S. Finley, a Chicago delegate, said his union had worked up a strong sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the Illinois Sunday saloon closing law and that next week a petition with half a million signatures would be presented to Mayor Harrison beseeching him to assert the dignity of the law.

GATES WILL REMAIN OPEN TONIGHT.

Grand Illumination and Special Musical Features Are Promised.

In view of the fact that the Exposition will be closed Sunday there will doubtless be an immense crowd at the park tonight. With favorable weather there are many reasons why the White City should be more beautiful than it has ever been before. It has been definitely promised that the electric fountains will be tested and they alone will be a sufficient attraction to pay for the visit. All the arrangements for electric lighting have been perfected, and the Grand Basin will again glow in the glory of electricity. In the center of the basin a large float will be anchored, and upon it will be stationed one of the Exposition bands. During the evening a program of popular music will be rendered upon this floating grand stand and the novel surroundings will doubtless add greatly to the effect of the performance. Supt. Tucker of the Department of Admissions has made arrangements to take care of a huge crowd, and there is no doubt but his expectations will be fully realized.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Orchestra, Under Direction of Walter Damrosch, Renders a Fine Program.

The New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Walter Damrosch gave the first of two concerts in Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The soloist was Adolf Brodsky, the concertmeister. His playing of Bach's Concerto in E minor for violin and string orchestra was admirable for its tonal beauty, technical facility, and for the keen appreciation and artistic understanding of the musical worth of the composition.

The program for this afternoon follows:

Hungarian Fantasie No. 1.....Liszt
Gavotte, from Suite in E, arranged by Bachrich.....Bach
Polonaise, from Serenade in D.....Beethoven
For string orchestra.
Waltz—"Romeo and Juliet".....Gounod
Miss Lillian Blauvelt.
Symphonic poem—"Le Rouet d'Omphale".....Saint-Saëns
Selections from Richard Wagner's music dramas.
"Tannhäuser".....Bacchanale (Paris version)
"Siegfried".....Sounds of the Forest
(Forest bird, Miss Lillian Blauvelt.)
"Die Meistersinger".....Prelude
"Tristan and Isolde".....Tristan and Isolde's Death
(Arranged for concert performance by Walter Damrosch.)

FAKERS MEET UNCLE DICK GOLESBY.

They Load Him Down with Camp Stools and Other Articles of Vertu.

"Your Uncle Dick" Golesby fell into the hands of the Philistines yesterday afternoon. After leaving the Woman's Building he went out of the Sixtieth street gate and started west towards the railroad station. Lining the street on both sides of the sidewalk was an army of fakers. They were selling everything from peanuts to patent reversible camp chairs that you fold up in a tin tube and put in your pocket. Every one of them seemed to recognize "Uncle Dick." The man with the camp chair rushed out on to the sidewalk and grabbed the venerable statesman by the shoulder.

"Why, how 'dy do, Guv'ner?" he said. "You look just as young as you did fifteen years ago. Let me show you one of my patent camp chairs."

And while "Uncle Dick" looked down over his gold-bowed glasses the faker, still holding him by the coat, pulled strings and pressed springs and gave a thorough demonstration of the wonderful workings of his device to beat one of the World's Fair concessionnaires out of 50 cents a day. He ended up by putting one of the chairs under Uncle Dick's unoccupied arm with the admonition to "take it home to the children."

Other fakers glib of tongue and equally impudent loaded up the ex-Governor with other wonderful and fearful articles, and when he got to the Sixtieth street station he looked like an animated Christmas tree. In his right hand was a huge bunch of purple pansies, under his arm one of the canned camp chairs, and out of his overcoat pockets protruded crimson and gold guides "explaining all the buildings and everything within and without the World's Fair grounds."

ARE FREE TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Commissioners Decide in Favor of Illustrated Newspapers and Periodicals.

Members of the National Commission decided yesterday that the proprietors of illustrated newspapers and periodicals should be permitted to send their photographers and artists into Jackson Park to take such pictures of buildings and exhibits as they wish.

FALLS SEVEN STORIES.

FOUR PEOPLE INJURED IN A HARTFORD BUILDING ELEVATOR.

The Hair-Lifting Descent Made by Fourteen Passengers—They Come to a Stop a Yard Above the Cement Floor on the Ground Level—The Apparatus Had Not Been Inspected—A Burst Water-Pipe Causes the Accident—Three Officials Discuss the Case.

Four persons out of fourteen who took a hair-lifting drop of seven stories in an elevator in the new Hartford Building, Dearborn and Madison streets, yesterday at 5:30 p. m., are thankful that they got out of the place alive, and the other ten think it a miracle that they escaped without serious injury. The four were hurt severely but none fatally. The accident was caused by a burst in the pipe that supplies water pressure for the passenger elevator in the southeast corner of the building's rotunda. Those in charge of the the new "sky-scraper" began running the "lifts" before they had been properly inspected. The injured are:

The Injured.

FELTMAN, PETER J., mechanic, No. 5013 Center avenue, foot crushed, internal injuries sustained; removed to his home.

MYLLEITZ, VICTOR, mechanic, No. 301 Ward street, back strained, severely bruised about the body; taken to his home.

PETERSON, JOHN, painter, No. 288½ North Curtis street, left leg broken and internally injured; taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

SOLLITT, OLIVER, contractor, No. 140 Dearborn street, ankle dislocated; taken to his home.

Among those in the elevator who escaped with little or no injury were H. L. Burnam, G. E. Goble, and Oscar Lindron, who have offices in the building.

Occupants of the Hartford Building complain that the elevators, since they were put in three weeks ago, have given at best poor satisfaction, there being no limit to the people allowed to crowd into one car or to the speed of the elevator on its down trip.

One of the passengers states that when he left the tenth floor of the building on the down trip, which came so near ending fatally, there were about six people on the car, five tenants of the building and an unknown lady. The elevator stopped at the eighth floor, where several painters and mechanics were waiting to be taken down to the second floor. Against the vigorous protests of Contractor Sollitt and C. A. Kesselle, an architect employed at Jackson Park, as many of the workmen were crowded into the car as it could possibly hold. The elevator boy, George Crosby, pushed the lever. Instantly the elevator dashed to the first floor, where the tardy safety cable held it suspended four feet above the cemented floor. In falling the car turned slightly and became wedged in the running space, the top of the door being on the first and the bottom above the ground floor. The shrieking occupants were pulled out one at a time through the roof of the car.

Aid Arrives Promptly.

Ambulances, patrol wagons, and doctors came promptly to the scene of the accident, and the injured were quickly cared for and removed to the hospital or their homes. There was only one woman on the car and she was uninjured. When pulled out she adjusted her hat and quietly left without giving her name.

Robert Thorn, No. 170 West Randolph street, one of the workmen in the car, said that there were fourteen people huddled inside at the time of the accident. Thorn did not know what caused the break, but believed the car had been overcrowded.

Oliver Sollitt, one of the injured and a tenant of the Hartford Building, said:

"The elevators here have been running about a fortnight and were at all times crowded. The accident did not surprise me at all. When we stopped at the eighth floor I protested against crowding the workmen in, as the car was well filled then. About a dozen were pushed in. Then the car started. When it stopped it stopped suddenly. If the safety cable had broken I guess the Coroner would have had plenty to do around here."

Had No Inspection Certificate.

Elevator Starter Whitely stated that as many people were allowed on the elevators at one time as could get on.

"But the City Elevator Inspector's certificate would show how much weight might be safely carried," was suggested.

"I have never seen a certificate of inspection for any elevator in the Hartford Building," the starter replied.

Investigation showed that there was not a certificate of inspection in any elevator in the building. When asked why the elevators had not been inspected, the starter referred the questioner to the agent of the building.

Mr. Cross, the agent, said that all the machinery was tested before it was put in the building. He confessed that he had never seen any inspection certificates, but believed they might have been made out without his knowledge. Mr. Cross did not believe it was a necessary function to either secure or post a guarantee of safety to the public after all precautions possible had been taken.

The elevators were put in by the Crane Elevator company about a month ago. As a matter of fact the elevators were not yet in running order, one of the four now making trips without a cage of any sort around the car.

George H. Reynolds, the chief engineer of the Crane company, made a careful examination of the elevators immediately after the accident. The machinery and cables were found intact, but a small one and one-half inch pipe running out of the cylinder had burst, and the water which supplied the pressure streamed out on a floor.

"Just why the pipe should have burst I cannot imagine," said Engineer Reynolds. "The elevators were on the vertical high-pressure model and each and every part carefully tested. The pipe which burst was made to carry a pressure of 750 pounds, although it was tested at 1,500 pounds pressure. At the time of the accident the pressure in the pipe was 600 pounds. The cars will carry all the people that could be put into them. When the pipe burst the downward speed caused the governor to release the safeties and thus the car was stopped before it reached the ground. The accident yesterday was the first we have had to register against our patents. No precaution could have prevented the pipe from bursting."

G. E. Price, City Elevator Inspector, said the elevators had not been inspected because they were still in the hands of the makers. It was not his duty to inspect an elevator while still in course of construction. If he did so any defect found would be explained on the ground that the work was incomplete. He did not believe the elevator had been many days erected and thought that there were others in the building in a still less complete condition.

"People can't be prevented from taking these chances," he said. "Then you can never be sure of these iron water-pipes. They may be tested with a pressure of six tons one day and perhaps they will break under a strain of 1,500 pounds soon after."

"Then there's no guarantee for the safety of life in the case of a hydraulic elevator?"

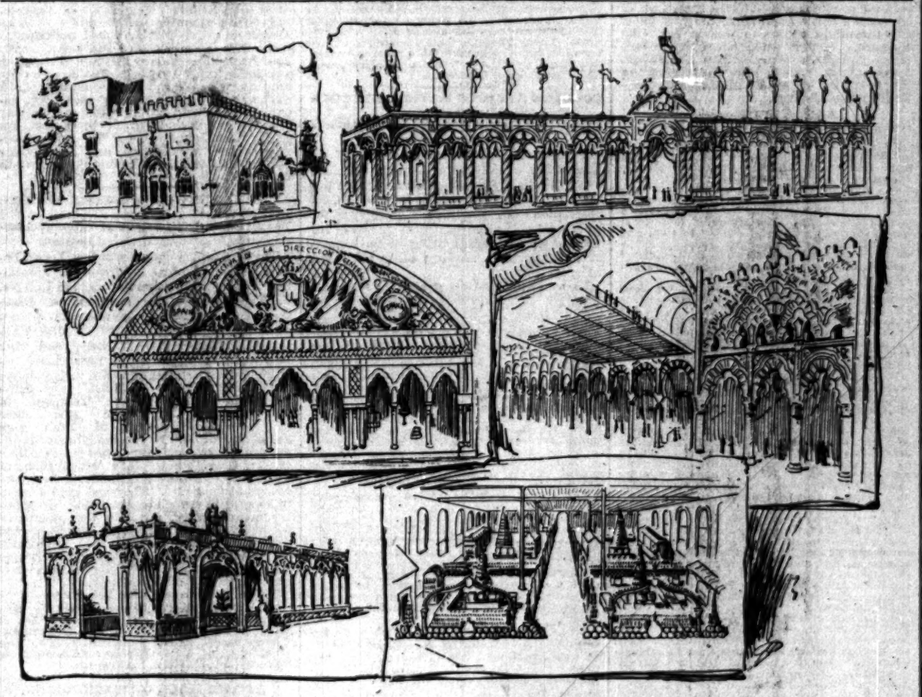
"Yes; the safety devices should act. If a mechanism is completed the 'dogs' should catch and hold the car from falling. I don't know what kind of safety device is used on that elevator as I haven't seen it, but I suppose there's a governor that should have acted when the speed became too great."

"Do you intend to examine the elevator tomorrow?"

"Either I or some one else in the department. The responsibility for this rests on the makers and not on the city authorities. It is very hard to get people to put up their inspection certificates. There are plenty of elevators in the city which have been inspected where you will not find the certificates and people keep using them. If we were to go in for prosecuting in every case where the certificate is not exhibited we should have to keep men busy at that alone."

Killed Eating Morphine on a Wager.

DENVER, Colo., May 19.—Kirk Crosby and Frank Daly, two gamblers at Rico, laid a wager yesterday as to who could take the most morphine. When discovered the second named man was dead, but the life of the other one was saved.



Front of Spanish Building. Front of Agricultural Pavilion. Side of Agricultural Pavilion.
Front of Pavilion in Woman's Building. Manufactures and Liberal Arts Pavilion. Viticultural Exhibit.

SPANISH BUILDING AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENT PAVILIONS OF SPAIN AT THE FAIR.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

Weather for this vicinity: Fair, but slightly cooler.

Pages.

1 Eulalia Welcomed at Washington.
Fair Will Be Closed Tomorrow.
Four People Hurt in an Elevator Accident.
Home Day ot the Auxiliary Congress.
3 Lady Managers' Reception to Notable Women "La Dijonnaise" in the Moorish Palace.
4 Corrigan Wins Three Hawthorne Races.
Four Favorites Won at Brooklyn.
Rudolph Wins the Kentucky Handicap.
5 America Will Import Gold in the Autumn.
6 Judge Ewing's Lake-Front Order.
7 Loan to the Whisky Trust Withheld.
9 Work of Presbyterian General Assembly.
Trade Depressed by Uncertainties.
Crops Still in Need of Sunshine.
F. Miller & Co.'s Strange Flour Operations.
10 Napoleon as a Warrior and Ruler.
11 Advances in Local Stocks.
13 Receiver Asked for Monroe Distilling Co.
Hygeia Ordinance Reported Unfavorably.
To Entertain Princess Eulalia.
Illinois Spoilsmen Impatient.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Board of Directors Decides to Close the Fair Tomorrow, Giving the National Commissioners Another Week to Act on the Opening Rule—Commission Postpones Action Until Monday Afternoon—Information Received That 400 West Point Cadets Will Camp at the World's Fair—Newspapers and Periodicals Can, According to the National Commission, Take Photographs on the Fair Grounds—Wine Growers and Restaurant Men Come to an Agreement—Board of Lady Managers Gives a Reception in the Woman's Building for the Distinguished Members of Their Sex in Attendance on the Congresses.

Today—Ground and Buildings Will Be Open Tonight—Electric Fountains to Be Tested and Music Will Be Rendered from a Band-Stand in the Center of the Grand Basin—Walter Damrosch Will Conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra in Music Hall This Afternoon.

LAST EDITION.

HOME HAS ITS DAY.

Art of Cooking Fully Discussed at the Congress.

BREAD WHILE YOU WAIT.

Various Subjects Are Treated by Competent Women.

MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED.

The Day Is Considered One of the Most Successful.

MORNING AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Program for today—Hall of Washington—Morning session. 10 o'clock: Honorary American President, Mrs. B. Ward Dix; The Ethics of Dress, Alice Timmons Toomy, California; Discussion, Margaret Windeyer, Representative Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales; Antoinette Brown Blackwell, New Jersey; Julia Ward Howe, President of the Woman's Ministerial Conference and of the Association for the Advancement of Women; Laura Ormiston Chant, Representative of the Central National Society for Woman's Suffrage, the British section of the World's W. C. T. U., and of the Woman's Anti-Opium Urgency committee; Octavia Williams Bates, Michigan; Laura A. DeMerritte, Representatives of the

LAURA ORMISTON CHANT.

National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society; Elizabeth Krecker, Woman's Place in the Republic of Letters, Annie Nathan Meyer, New York; Alice Wellington Rollins, New York. Discussion, Cecilia Beaux, France; Louise R. Francis, California. Evening session, 7:45 o'clock—"Organization Among Women as an Instrument in Promoting the Interests of (a) Industry, Harriette A. Keyser; (b) Philanthropy, Mary E. Richmond; (c) Moral Reform, Kate Bond, New York; (d) Education, Alice Freeman Palmer, Illinois; (e) Religion, Mary Lowe Dickinson, New York; (f) Literary Culture, Charlotte Emerson Brown, New Jersey; (g) Political Liberty, Susan B. Anthony, New York; the Economy of Woman's Forces Through Organization, Rachel Foster Avery, Pennsylvania.

Hall of Columbus—Morning session, 10 o'clock: Honorary American President, Emmeline B. Wells. "Woman's Dress from the Standpoint of Sociology," Prof. Ellen M. Hayes, Massachusetts; Discussion, Dr. Lelia A. Davis, Canada; Prof. Helen L. Webster, Massachusetts. "Dress Reform and its Necessity" (paper), Viscountess Harberton, England. Woman's Political Future (paper), Maria Deraismes, France; Frances E. W. Harper, Pennsylvania. Discussion. Margaret Windeyer, Australia. Evening session, 7:45 o'clock: Organization among Women as an Instrument in Promoting the Interests of (a) Industry, Jane Addams, Illinois; Kate Bond, New York; (b) Philanthropy, Clara C. Hoffman, Missouri; (c) Moral Reform, speaker to be announced; (d) Education, speaker to be announced; (e) Religion, the Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Illinois; (f) Literary Culture, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Illinois; (g) Political Liberty, Lillie Devereux Blake, New York; The Economy of Woman's Forces Through Organization, May Wright Sewall, Indiana.

Other Meetings.

Hall 28—Meeting of Pacific coast women at 12:30 o'clock.

Hall 28—Art Educators at 2 o'clock p. m. Speakers: Mary Dana Hicks and Emily Sartain.

Hall 20—Mrs. Ormiston Chant will speak at 3:30 p. m.

Hall 20—Agnes W. Park will speak on "Work Among Newsboys" at 4 p. m.

Hall 23—The Committee on Literature conference meets at 4 p. m. It will be addressed by Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, and Mrs. Maud Elliott.

Hall 27—A peace meeting at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Amanda Deyo and others will speak.

Parlor O, Palmer House—Adjourned meeting of the National Equal Suffrage Society, Susan B. Anthony, Chairman, at 9 a. m.

Domesticity, which has been suppressed for long days over at the Art Institute, has at last asserted itself. The "woman of it" cropped out yesterday in all the congress sessions, and great "causes" dropped out of sight in what seemed to be an honest and universal effort to gain light on matters purely feminine. There were, to be sure, meetings devoted to temperance and reforms, but the questions that were discussed with greatest interest and eagerness and by the largest audiences were those which affected home and family.

THE REV. ANNA SHAW.

Women who had the day before considered gravely the subject of suffrage in all its aspects unbent over household economics, talked over the servant problem, and let a motherly-looking woman in a long, white apron give them a practical lesson in the art of bread making. Papers on children and their education were read at some of the meetings, and Susan B. Anthony even went so far as to interrupt the solemn deliberations of the International Council of Women to intro-

duce Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery's small daughter as a type of the "woman of the future." Not content with that she stood with the child in her arms and told the women of England, France, Denmark, Scotland, Germany, and Greece, assembled there, how it was Mrs. Avery who had given her ten years ago the title of "Aunt Susan," which had clung to her with so much persistency ever since.

"We were traveling together on the continent," she explained, "and Mrs. Avery got tired of calling me Miss Anthony, because that was so formal; she didn't quite dare say 'Susan,' because that was too familiar, so she just put 'Aunt' before it and 'Aunt Susan' I am to most people—altogether to this baby."

Besides these evidences of a change of heart in the world's representative women, there was a promising little quarrel started by Mrs. Gougar, who accused Mrs. Sewall, not of being a "mean thing," as to follow the vocabulary of the traditional angry woman she ought, but of being guilty of "spite work," which was the next best thing.

Examples of feminine inconsiderateness abounded. Once in a crowd some of the women seemed to forget that courtesy and regard for the rights of others were expected of them. One poor masculine worm turned, after he had been persistently trampled under foot for hours.

"I have attended races and prize-fights and Democratic conventions in my life," he said, "but never before have I seen such an exhibition of bad manners in a public gathering as I have here the last few days."

A senseless system of stationing a man at the door of each room where meetings are being held and refusing admittance to late comers, which for some reason known only to themselves the women have adopted, only added to the confusion. When the speeches were long the enforced wait was tedious in the extreme and the belated people complained bitterly.

In the afternoon there was something of a lull in the proceedings of the congress. The women shook the dust of the Art Institute from their heels, forgot business, and, in all the bravery of their best bonnets, went off to the World's Fair grounds like a party of children on a well-earned holiday.

APPEALS FOR HER COUNTRYWOMEN.

Modjeska Makes an Impassioned Address in Columbus Hall—Other Speeches.

The Hall of Columbus made an echo last night to the cheers of 3,000 women, whose hearts were stirred by the beautiful and impassioned words of Helena Modjeska, speaking in behalf of her countrywomen of Poland. The meeting was one of the most notable of a notable series. The great actress was introduced by Mary Lowe Dickinson, who made a fine acknowledgment of her genius. When she had reviewed some of the events that had brought her native land into subjection she said:

When our men, exhausted by wars and defeats, became despondent and disheartened it was the Polish woman who stood like a guardian angel at the doors of their consciences. She it was who encouraged them, who urged them, always ready to lay down her life for the welfare of her country. It was she who taught her sons how to defy our enemies; she who preserved the tradition of

HELENA MODJESKA.

honor, patriotism, valor, and integrity, not allowing herself a moment to rest, but with strange tenacity and in spite of bullets, chains, Siberia, and, worst of all, the lash, with which she was often punished to the everlasting disgrace of the Russian Government.

Our enemies are making a great mistake if they think that they can kill the Polish patriotism. As long as there is one Polish woman alive, Poland will not die, and the more they persecute us the better it is for us. We may have deserved punishment for the faults and mistakes of the past; we must pay the penalty, and God knows at what expense we pay it.

When the French artist, Horace Vernet, was asked by Czar Nicholas to paint an episode from the last struggle between Poland and Russia he answered: "Your Majesty will excuse me. I never painted Christ on the cross." And he was right. Poland was crucified. But was there not a mother kneeling beneath the cross of Golgotha, waiting patiently for resurrection. And is there not also today the Polish mother waiting patiently and praying for resurrection? Will she wait forever? No; if there is justice on earth she will not wait in vain.

Thanked by Mme. Modjeska.

Mrs. Dickinson presented Josefa Humpah Zeman of Bohemia, who spoke on "Woman as a Social Leader. She is a young woman, recently from college, but she held the admiring attention of the great audience. When she had concluded Mme. Modjeska went up to her and grasped both her hands, thanking her warmly for her fine appeal. Miss Zeman said in part:

If all women could have only the understanding of the times and could comprehend the wonderful influence which they possess, could feel the full meaning of the words "mother," "wife," "human being," we would fear little danger of social troubles. It is this feeling that is now filling the minds of the thoughtful women, sending them to colleges and thence to college settlements and working girls' clubs, to alums as missionaries, and is giving the modern woman that humane feeling for which she is respected and loved.

But there is not too much of such feeling, and society could endure more of it. Every large city could afford to have ten or fifteen college settlements where women would come to live, not preach, but with their lives show what life is for, and what it means to live. If we cannot all go to live in these college settlements, or as missionaries, we can keep our eyes and hearts open to the needs of humanity, and at least once a week become general human beings, step off from our society Olympus, and go into the other part of the city, and see if there is any lack there which we could fill. By doing this we would not only be a blessing to those who would need us, but we would learn to know life—learn to know mankind. We could gradually build a bridge over the chasm which is now dividing society.

The woman who is queen in some "400" is not a leader in society, and never was one; the true leaders were always those who contributed to some permanent good of society, like Florence Nightingale, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Gen. Booth, and many others, and women like these have lived as models for the future generation, because they have healed some bleeding wound in society and made it better and nobler.

J. Ellen Foster's Address.

J. Ellen Foster spoke on "Woman as a Political Leader." Part of what she said is as follows:

In the earlier years of the world's history human needs demanded grosser forms of force. Woman, because of her physical structure, was incapacitated for prominent service. With the growth of human brotherhood and its necessary correlative, popular government, woman as a part of glorified humanity, and elevated with its uplift, finds herself side by side with man, his helper not only as formerly in things temporal, but his companion in all things.

It is no longer a question of man or woman, but of quality of service and of power to fill the world's need. There is another side of the question which should appeal to all women. None dispute man's preeminence in the home, and a true woman desires most of all to be faithful there.

Happy is that mother whose ability to help her child continues on from babyhood and manhood into maturity. Blessed is the son who need not leave his mother at the threshold of the world's activities, but may always and everywhere have her blessing and her help. Thrice blessed are the son and mother between whom there exists an association not only physical and affectionate but spiritual and intellectual, and broad and wide as is the scope of each being. Let no woman fear such an association. Such mothers and such sons shall bring to the nation, which is only the larger home, a priceless benediction.

We contend therefore that woman's relation to politics and the possibility of her leadership are justified by the very elements of her nature, by her relation to the human family as wife, as mother, as the mother of citizens, as a wage earner, as a philanthropist, and as a Christian. When these demands are met the ideal social state will be set up.

After Mrs. Foster had finished Eugenia B. St. John of Kansas and Mary Frost Ormsby of New York spoke briefly. Then Laura M. Johns of Kansas discussed "Woman's Participation in Municipal Politics."

Columbus Hall Morning Session.

The white-winged dove was brooding over Columbus Hall yesterday morning. Women who work for peace were there, women who are making war for peace, women likewise who are making war for women. The speakers wanted not at all for an audience. Some portion of the crowd shifted between addresses, passing out to give place to a larger crowd that drifted in. Minnie D. Louis pounded the chairman's desk with a gavel at 10 o'clock and introduced Nico Beck Meyer of Denmark, who spoke on "Universal Peace" with an impassioned earnestness that had its tokens in the tears that filled her eyes and in the trembling tones of her voice.

The Rev. Amanda Deyo of Pennsylvania spoke upon the same topic. She said:

Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Englishmen, Italians, Austrians, we have no personal hatreds against each other to satisfy. Why should we massacre each other? If an individual amongst us thinks that he has to complain of an act of injustice on the part of his neighbor his recourse would be to the courts of justice. What is useful and good in the intercourse of individuals ought also to be so in the relations between nations. Let us then solve in a pacific way all the difficulties which might put us into a state of war, and then let us relieve the peoples of a great part of the burdens which their ruinous armaments lay on them.

To work! Let a universal petition carry our prayers for peace to the ears and hearts of those on whom depend the lives of millions of men! The governments cannot desire war, since it might be fatal to any of them and would inevitably ruin both victors and vanquished; but they have been told that the peoples desire it, and this mistake is calculated to lead to the most terrible disasters. Let us then bring the truth home to them by means of a petitionary movement, to be organized by the peace societies in each country,

MISS AMANDA DEYO.

and let this manifestation be so imposing as to leave no doubt in their minds of the irresistible nature of the impulse leading the peoples to abhor war.

Following Mrs. Deyo in the discussion, Mrs. Lizzie Kirkpatrick of Canada spoke briefly. "Woman as an Explorer" was the subject of an address by the first of women discoverers, Mrs. M. French-Sheldon. She said that the greatest of her explorations among unknown people was the exploration of barbarian hearts and the discovery that they were human hearts.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

They Hold Two Sessions, at Which Interesting Papers Are Read.

The morning congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Hall No. 8. Admission was granted only to members of the association. Members all wore badges and those who had not a badge were stopped at the door. Even as it was the hall was crowded almost to the point of discomfort, many persons having to be content with standing room in rather cramped quarters.

Among the distinguished women who occupied seats on the platform at the evening session were:

Mrs. Adlai T. Stevenson, President-General of the association; Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, State Regent; Mrs. Horace L. Waite, Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Mrs. William S. Everett, Mrs. George H. Rozet, Mrs. Edward Burke, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Leander Stone, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frederick Smith, Miss Mary D. Everhart, Mrs. John C. Bundy, Mrs. Ogden Doremus of New York, Mrs. Alfred H. Cox of Georgia, and Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes of Tennessee.

Mrs. Stevenson called the meeting to order, and after a short address as President-General of the association retired from the chair, which was then taken by Mrs. William D. Cabell, the presiding officer. Mrs. Stevenson in her address called attention to the great benefit which might accrue to women from the congress. She gave a sketch of the history of the Daughters of American Revolution. A welcome was extended to the members of the association by Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Chapter Regent of Chicago.

Address of Welcome.

Mrs. Shepard said in part:

The pleasant duty has been assigned to me of speaking words of welcome to you on this occasion. Our society, although but three years in existence, has so impressed itself upon the thought of the times as to have been accorded a place in this most notable congress of representative women of the world. The honorable distinction thus conferred upon us was gladly accepted. For such an expression of the appreciation felt by the world for the high purposes which have animated and brought into being our noble society we are deeply grateful.

Assembled on this great occasion, we shall again illustrate, and we hope with most notable emphasis, through the exalted character of our representatives here, that the love of liberty and of deeds of patriotic devotion which dwelt with our ancestors, has also an abiding place with us and has not unworthily descended to us along with their blood.

Women and mothers have duties to perform outside and beyond the hearthstone, while neglecting none that lie there. Even as the matrons and maidens of the Revolution molded lead into bullets and supplied camp and hospital with comforts and necessaries, so must we daughters, as women, emerge into the activities of life which gather about us, and to our husbands, sons, brothers and fathers yield what our capacities in their highest working order and most perfect development can furnish, both in the home and the spheres of intellectuality.

That woman may not alone be an aid to man but that she may hold a place in the ranks of self-sustaining humanity and world-wide usefulness has been for a long time dimly suspected, with an example now and then appearing that raised suspicion to the position of individual certainty, but scarcely until now has she been recognized as a prominent and efficient general factor in all that is useful.

Permit me to diverge from generalities to particulars in speaking of the part of woman in this her latest as well as her greatest conquest, for the greatest because for the first time individual woman has risen to a union of all women in all departments and from every quarter of the globe. Alone and single handed she has hitherto struggled and done her best. From this time onward the united hands of all women will sustain and advance the labors of each individual.

Mrs. Cabell's Response.

The response to the address of welcome was by Mrs. William D. Cabell. She said:

At this moment at least seventeen congresses and conferences are proceeding simultaneously in this great building, dedicated to the arts and for the time consecrated to the use of women. During most of the days of this memorable congress more than forty such meetings, conducted by women of intellect, of nerve, of devotion to ideal excellence and to the amelioration of the condition of their sex and of the age, have rivaled one another in interest and value. May I venture in this assembly of women, equally representative, to assert that no one of the congresses held in this building can excel in interest and value the body of women gather around me today.

The Daughters of the American Revolution alone represent in this congress the glory, the unsurpassed and unspeakable glory of the past. We are the connecting link, banding together in beautiful symmetry the results with the causes, the accomplished fact with the memory of the toils and sacrifices by which that fact was accomplished. We, daughters of heroic sires, have taken for our task among the working women of the age to preserve the memory and hold up for emulation the deeds of the patriots.

Mrs. Cabell spoke at length on the war and on the noble characters who took part on the side of right and liberty.

The Proposed University.

At the evening session Mrs. Ogden Doremus, speaking to the subject, "The Proposed University of the United States," said:

The United States University is a subject so vast that in twenty minutes days rather than minutes to properly present the grandeur and usefulness of such an institution. Suffice to say that a university of the highest type is proposed, to be established at Washington. It is to rest upon the State universities and other institutions of collegiate rank as they rest upon the high schools and academies. A university whose facilities shall be open to all who are competent to use them, but whose degrees shall be conferred upon such only as have already received a degree from some institution recognized by the university authorities; whose opportunities are to be open without price to qualified representatives from every State and Congressional district of the United States; whose several departments shall have endowed fellowships open to persons of genius from whatever quarter of the world for the advancement of knowledge by means of original researches; to whose professors, fellows, and students all government collections, literary, scientific, and practical, are to be freely open without detriment to the public service.

The paper read by Mrs. Doremus was a lengthy one and dealt with the subject minutely. Mrs. Mary Norton Thompson, Chapter Regent, of Buffalo, N. Y., also spoke on the subject.

The proposal to have the United States adopt a national hymn became a subject of interesting discussion.

SHOWS HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing Demonstrates the Art of Cooking—Addresses Made.

With shining blue granite pans on a table before her and a long white apron protecting her gown from flour Mrs. Emma P. Ewing showed 3,000 women how to make "perfect" bread in Columbus Hall yesterday afternoon. She sifted and measured, mixed and stirred, prodded and kneaded, just as if she had been in her own comfortable kitchen instead of on a platform with a great crowd of critical people gazing at her. And as she molded the dough with a pretty rhythmic motion that would have won all the men in the audience, if there had been any, she told just how it was done, delivering little discourses on the relative merits of spring and winter wheat as bread material, and giving grave advice as to the washing of hands.

This was the climax of the meeting of the National Columbian Household Economic Association, and to many of the women who attended its two meetings the most interesting feature on the program. After Mrs. Ewing had completed her breadmaking Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln discussed it, and Mrs. Mary Coleman Stuckart outlined a plan for cooperative housekeeping that was received with some favor.

At the morning session of the association, which was held in Hall No. 26, Mrs. Laura S. Wilkinson told about the work that had already been accomplished by the Columbian Association of Housekeepers and outlined plans for the work of the new organization. Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett discussed her paper briefly and then Miss Jane Addams read a bright paper on the subject of "Domestic Service and the Family Claim."

Isolation of the Servant.

She compared domestic work with that of the factory, showing that from the working-girl's point of view the latter possessed distinct advantages in point of hours, permanency of position, wages, and possibilities of family and social life. In regard to the latter condition she said:

The peculiar isolation of the household employé, away from her own family life, considered from the economic standpoint, is quite unique. As industrial conditions have changed the household has simplified from the medieval affair of journeymen apprentices and maidens, who spun and hewed, to the family proper—to those who love one another and live together in ties of affection and consanguinity. Were this process complete we should have no problem of household employment. But even in households comparatively humble, there is still one alien, one who is neither loved nor loving. The modern family has dropped the man who made its shoes, the woman who spun its clothes, and to a large extent the woman who washes them, but it stoutly refuses to drop the woman who cooks its food. It strangely insists that to do that would be to destroy the family. If the cook is uncomfortable, the family is uncomfortable, but it will not drop her as all her fellow-workers have been dropped, though the cook herself insists upon it.

It is well to remember that the household employés for the better quarter of the city and the suburbs are drawn largely from the poorer quarters of the city, which are nothing if not gregarious. She goes to school and there learns to march, learns to read, and learns to write, in constant companionship with forty other children. If she lives at home till she is old enough to go to parties, those she goes to are mostly held in public halls. If she works in a factory she walks home with many other girls in much the same spirit as she formerly walked to school with them. Most of the young men she knows are doing much the same sort of work and she mingles with them in frank economic and social equality.

If she is employed in a household this is not true. Suddenly all the conditions of her life are changed. The individualistic instead of the gregarious instinct is appealed to. It may be wholesome for her, but it is not easy, and she thought of the savings bank does not enter so much when we are 20. She is isolated from the people with whom she has been reared, with whom she has gone to school, with whom she has danced, and among whom she expects to live when she marries. She is naturally lonely and constrained. Added to this is a social distinction, which she feels keenly, against her and in favor of the factory girls in the minds of the young men of her acquaintance.

I have long since ceased to apologize for the views and opinions of working people. I am quite sure that on the whole they are just about as wise and just about as foolish as the views and opinions of other people, but that this particularly foolish opinion of young mechanics is widely shared by the employing classes can be easily demonstrated. In addition to the isolation of the household employé, away from her natural family ties, she is also isolated industrially. Whether we recognize or not this isolation as a cause I think we are all ready to acknowledge that household labor has been in some way belated. There is no more devastating force to the inventive faculties, more fatal to a flow of mind and spirits, than the constant feeling of loneliness and the absence of fellowship.

COLLEGE ALUMNÆ HAVE A MEETING.

Interesting Papers Are Read by Members of the Association.

A session of the department congress of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ was held last night in Hall No. 29. The meeting was not largely attended, but the members of the association took considerable interest in the addresses. Miss Marion Talbot reviewed the work of the association and gave its history, aims, and objects. Among other things she said:

From a sociological standpoint the Alumnæ is one of the most important organizations in the country, for it is the one body which has the power to act as a dialplate in marking the gain made by a sex in the still new experiment of high education. The work of the association is to educate public opinion in favor of collegiate training for women, to support fellowships, and to equalize all opportunities of mental culture for men and women. It has committees who study the wage question, the development of children, scientific sanitation, the administration of collegiate beneficiary funds and scholarships, the certificate system of admission to college, the question of occupations, etc.; in short, everything which may be of interest or advantage to those connected with the field of education, whether public, private, or domestic, intellectual or industrial.

The association numbers 1,400 members, 975 of whom are organized into thirteen branches, Boston numbering 225; New York City, 170; Chicago, 102; California, 100; Philadelphia, 87. Fifteen California clubs are in the eight other sections. Fifteen of the leading educational institutions of the country are represented by their graduates in this association, colleges of inferior grade being excluded from fellowship, as the design is to recognize only those which fully represent the highest educational interests of women.

Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer gave an account of the work of the association and its fellowship and read letters from other associations. "The Bureau of Occupations" was the subject of an address delivered by Miss Eva M. Tappan, and Miss Eleanor Lord read a paper on "The Wage Question," making a partial report of the committee on the study. "Educational Progress," made by a committee, was read by Mrs. Martha Foote Crow.

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, PRESIDENT.

She Is Chosen as the Head of the International Council of Women.

The Countess of Aberdeen was elected President of the International Council of Women at the evening session of the Department Congress yesterday. It was after the program had been finished that the hall was cleared, and the council went into executive session with May Wright Sewall as presiding officer. The nominating committee appointed during the afternoon reported its recommendations. There had been some talk of Princess Christian for President, but the majority of the committee finally decided on Lady Henry Somerset. This recommendation of the committee did not seem to meet with the ideas of the council and after some discussion the Countess of Aberdeen was elected. The other officers, with the exception of some of the Vice-Presidents, who will be selected at a meeting called for Monday, are:

May Wright Sewall, Vice-President-at-large, U. S. A.; Mrs. Eva McLaren, Corresponding Secretary, England; Maria Martin, Recording Secretary, France; Alexandra Grippenberg, Treasurer, Finland; Mary McDonell, Vice-President, Canada.

Hall No. 24 was crowded with women when the Chairman called the meeting to order. The crowd was still there when the last speaker had finished. During the discussion of the question of the evening, "The Value of the International Idea," Helen Modjeska appeared at the door. She was received with smiles and conducted to a chair on the platform, where she held an informal reception later on. The program of the evening consisted of addresses on the "Value of the International Idea," by Kirstine Frederiksen, Denmark; Margaret V. Parker, Scotland; Isabel Bogelot, France; Callirhoe Parren, Greece; and May Wright Sewall, America.

The speakers were closely listened to and frequently interrupted by applause. All evening the large door was besieged by a crowd of people floating through the corridors and coming from other crowded halls. The noise created became troublesome and several policemen were detailed to keep the aisles cleared.

Hundreds of women stood outside the doors of Hall 24 yesterday morning, and because they couldn't get in thought unpleasant things about the distinguished representatives who sat there discussing plans for the advancement and glorification of the International Council of Women. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the council, presided. Addresses were made by Kirstine Frederiksen of Denmark, Isabel Bogelot of France, and Meri Topelius of Finland. Mrs. Sewall reviewed the progress of the National Council idea since 1888. Baroness Rappe and Hulda Lindin spoke briefly of the organization in Sweden. Mrs. Mary McDonnell and Mrs. Foster of that in Canada. Mrs. Bedford-Fenwick spoke for England. The following resolution proposed by Mrs. Sewall was adopted:

Resolved, That in all countries where a National Council is not already organized and affiliating with the International Council some woman shall be elected to represent her country as Vice-President for her country in the International Council until such time as a National Council shall be fully organized and eligible to membership in International Council.

MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR ANGRY.

Ignored by the Committees in the Assignment of Speakers—Why This Was Done.

Universal peace was one of the chief subjects considered at yesterday's meetings of the Woman's Congress, but all day long a small black cloud of war hung over those precincts, nor had it disappeared when the moon went down last night. The shadow was the anger of Helen M. Gougar of Indiana. Mrs. Gougar, is a prominent woman and an orator with a fame that reaches beyond the confines of Hoosierdom, but when the week's program for the Woman's Congress was made public her name did not appear, even on the most inconspicuous of its pages. What were Mrs. Gougar's inmost thoughts at that time have not been made public property, but she kept her own counsel, came up to the congress quietly, attended the meetings, occupying a back seat under the galleries, without complaining. But there was a rumor spread through the corridors yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Gougar was purposely left off the program. It cast some reflections of an unpleasant nature upon Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall as the cause of this slight. Mrs. Gougar

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

was naturally angry, and it took the united efforts of Charles G. Bonney, Mrs. Henrotin, and little Clarence Young to bring matters to a peaceable adjustment. Before this was accomplished Mr. Bonney had racked his brain for explanantions, and Mrs. Henrotin was forced to write Mrs. Gougar the following letter:

My Dear Mrs. Gougar: It has been reported to me that an order was issued discriminating against you as a speaker at the Congress of Representative Women. No such order was issued by the committee in charge of the arrangements for a Congress of Representative Women or by the Board of Organization, over which I have the honor of presiding. Truly yours,

BERTHA M. H. HENROTIN,
Vice-President W. B. W. C. A.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas said yesterday that the reason Mrs. Gougar's name did not appear in the lists of speakers was found in an incident of a National Equal Suffrage Association meeting two or three years ago in Washington. A rule had been made at the beginning of that meeting to the effect that none of the speakers there should be allowed to bring politics into their discussions. In spite of this rule, according to Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Gougar's enthusiasm for the Prohibition party led her into a transgression of the rule, and she was promptly called down by Miss Anthony's gavel. But she would not down at that. After some difficulty she was silenced. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, then and now the association's Secretary, said that Mrs. Gougar should never again appear on programs which she had to do with. In that statement, according to Mrs. Johns, lies the reason why Mrs. Gougar is ignored in the present program. Mrs. Johns said that the personal enmity between Mrs. Gougar and her Hoosier sister, Mrs. Sewall, had nothing whatever to do with it.

ATTAINMENTS OF WESTERN WOMEN.

Young Ladies' National Improvement Association Holds Its First Session.

The department congress of the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association held its first session last night in Hall No. 7. The proceedings of the session were interspersed with music by a woman's quartet composed of Mrs. May Talmage, Miss Mary Romney, Mrs. Minnie J. Snow, and Miss May Preston. After a few preliminary remarks by the President, Elmira S. Taylor, an address on "Literature and Art" was delivered by Mrs. May Talmage of Salt Lake City. She said most of the noted writers of Utah were self-educated, but had become famous in literature. The young women had received their musical training in the Territory, but many of them were vocalists who could no longer be classed as amateurs. They had gained reputations which were indeed enviable. In painting, designing, and the like they compared favorably with the women of the East, and were real artists. The ideas and sentiments of those Western girls, the speaker said, were lofty and noble, and the young women were encouraged to their best efforts.

The other addresses were as follows:

"The Ultimatum of Human Life," by Miss Laura Hyde; "Legal and Political Status of Utah Women," by Mrs. Emily S. Richards; "Motherhood," by Mrs. Martha E. Tingly; "Our Girls," by Mrs. Minnie J. Snow; "Education of Women," by Miss Julia Farnsworth.

AT THE HALL OF WASHINGTON.

Both Morning and Evening Sessions Are Held—Many Papers Read.

Considerable interest was taken in a general meeting of the congress held last night in the Hall of Washington at which several topics were discussed. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco delivered an address on the "Kindergarten System and the Public Schools," which was followed by a general discussion. "The Inoculation of Economy" was the subject upon which Mrs. Sara Louisa Vickers Oberholtzer of Morristown, Pa., spoke. She said in part:

Ignorance of the value of money and the inequality of its distribution have brought about waste and resultant evils, with which it is difficult to cope. An easy, acceptable, and effectual way to inculcate economy is through the school savings bank. This teaching fits the need, and, as in use, has already proven that its general establishment in the schools of the United States will vastly decrease our criminals and paupers. It gives the child individuality and self-responsibility and makes him a property-owner. Educators and philanthropists grow by comparing methods, means, and accomplishments. When we go again to our various lines of labor in scattered homes and lands, the congresses and Exposition over, it will be with renewed courage and the assurance of fuller sympathy. We will understand each other and the world better—be stronger to forward our individual purposes.

Sarah J. Early of Tennessee talked on "The Organized Efforts of Colored Women in the South to Improve Their Condition."

Ceramics, lacemaking, pottery, and other such modest branches of the useful arts were talked about for two hours yesterday morning in the Hall of Washington. M. Louise Thomas presided. The first contribution to the program was a paper by Florence Elizabeth Corey of New York. Emily Sartain of Philadelphia and Luetta E. Braumuller of New York gave some additional hints on women's possibilities in the applied arts and decorative work. A brief paper prepared by Miss M. B. Alling of New York was read by Miss Norris of Oregon. Pottery in the household was discussed by Louise McLaughlin of Ohio.

When the time came for the paper by Helena T. Goessmann of Massachusetts its author was not present, but her address was read by Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis. The author's views were rather opposed to women's suffrage. Mrs. Davis had not read the paper before presenting it aloud. Some of the words almost lodged in her throat and she acknowledged afterwards that she would much rather have the task of answering the argument of the writer than of presenting it. But she held out with heroism to the end.

SUFFRAGE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Susan B. Anthony Says the Ballot Alone Will Help the Women.

Susan B. Anthony was the drawing card at the evening's session of the department congress of the Woman's Trades Unions and Hall No. 26 was crowded to the doors early with women and men eager to hear her discuss "The Limitations of Woman's Trades Unions." Miss Anthony said that the reason women were loss successful than men when they were conducting a strike was because they were not voters—belonged to the disfranchised class. The trouble with women was that they had no political fulcrum to start with. They hang like a millstone about the necks of the men because they had no political power. The speaker said she failed to see the cause of women advance as it should. The fact was that the only panacea was the ballot in the hands of women. Until that time there was not much chance for successful demands upon capital.

The rest of the program was carried out as announced. Mary E. Kenny, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the "Women's Trades Unions in the American Federation of Labor." Florence Kelly spoke on "Trades Unions; The Old and the New." She referred to the organization of the cloak makers as the new order and incidentally gave an account of Chicago sweating shops.

Following came the discussion of the subjects presented during the evening by Mrs. A. P. Stevens and Corinne S. Brown. At the close a meeting was talked of for Sunday, but no final arrangements were made.

MEETINGS OF THE AFTERNOON.

Several Interesting Conferences Are Held and Many Subjects Are Treated.

An unusually interesting meeting of women ministers of various denominations was held in Hall No. 23 in the afternoon. Probably among the numerous persons on and around the platform the one who attracted most attention was "Aunt" Laura S. Haviland. She is a member and hard worker in the Order of Friends, and is now in her 85th year. She looks remarkably hale for such a ripe old age, and as she sat the central figure on the platform, with her white hair just showing around the edge of her white, close-fitting cap, she was the recipient of many complimentary remarks.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Miss Olmstead of Ohio, who made a few remarks on "Work and Qualifications of Women in the Ministry." The Rev. Mary L. Moreland told of her experience while a minister. The Rev. Eugenia St. John of Kansas gave a little history concerning a town in her State in which the Mayor and the members of the Council and all the officials of the town are women. They succeeded during the short term they were in power in lifting the city out of debt, and now the inhabitants propose to have their municipal officers in future all women. The Rev. Ida C. Hultin, President of the Woman's Western Unitarian Conference, spoke on "The Omnipresence of God." "The Necessary Talents and Powers Required by Women for the Ministry" was the subject of a short address by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett.

"The Advantage of Scientific Study" was a subject that Mrs. A. D. Davidson introduced for discussion at a small meeting of women interested in science yesterday afternoon in Hall No. 29. In her discussion she maintained that woman needed to be a scientific student if she were a wife and mother. With a knowledge of science she could keep the minds of her children occupied and it would not only be a diversity of thought but mental food for them. Some interest was manifested in the discussion and several other women followed Mrs. Davidson in the debate.

Kaethe Schrimacher and Frances Jackson talked at a conference held in Hall No. 27 on "The Education of Women." The former, being from Germany, spoke on the education of German women and how they received their schooling. The latter is a colored woman and confined herself, principally, to the education of her race.

NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE WORK.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Talks of the Plans to Aid the Crusade.

The non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a morning session in Hall No. 4. It was well attended, considerable interest being felt in hearing what Mrs. J. Ellen Foster had to say in relation to temperance work. Mrs. Owen J. Phinney presided. Mrs. Foster was the principal speaker. She told of the relation of the immigration question to the temperance movement. The habits and customs of foreign born persons, she said, who controlled the votes of the cities, were not so much the fault of those persons for availing themselves of the opportunities to enrich themselves at the expense of others as it was the fault of native born citizens to allow them by carelessness and neglect to acquire that ascendency. She did not blame the immigration laws for the condition of things so much as she blamed the naturalization laws for allowing a foreign born person to have a vote for less than ten years after reaching this country. But above all, she said it was due to the carelessness of the native born citizens that they had not more to say in the government of cities.

REPORTS OF UNITARIAN WOMEN.

Statements of the work Done in Eastern and Western Organizations.

At the evening session of the National Alliance of Unitarians Mrs. B. Ward Dix, President of the association, presided. The meeting was largely attended and much interest was manifested in the addresses. Mrs. R. H. Davis of New York read an interesting paper on "A Woman's Religion." With much rehemence she said that a good Christian woman was what God intended for true, noble womanhood. Mrs. John C. Learned of St. Louis delivered an address on "Religion of the Twentieth Century," which, she predicted, would be more liberal and on the plan of Unitarian principles. An address was delivered by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston on "The Positive and Negative Sides of Religion," which was discussed by Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley of Chicago and the Rev. Mary A. Safford of Sioux City.

Jointly the Women's Western Unitarian Conference and the Women's Unitarian Conference of the Pacific Coast met yesterday morning with the National Alliance of Unitarian Women in the department congress in hall No. 3. The committee in charge of the conference was composed of Mrs. Thomas F. Gane, Mrs. B. Ward Dix, Mrs. S. K. Lathrop, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Mrs. Ida C. Hultin, Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Mrs. Marion H. Perkins, and Mrs. Horace Davis.

The Rev. Mrs. Ida C. Hultin of Moline, Ill., was the presiding officer, as she is the President of the Women's Western Unitarian Conference. After delivering a short address of welcome she introduced Mrs. Emily A. Fifield of Boston, who made a report on the work done by women in the National Alliance, and also by other liberal Christian women. Following her Mrs. Perkins of Chicago made a report on the Women's Western Unitarian Conference, in which she said in part:

Sixteen years ago the Women's Western Unitarian Conference was a suggestion. At Toledo in 1877, it was first proposed. In the following year resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Western Unitarian Conference and desire to cooperate with it. In our prospective organization we were to seek to unite all the women's activities together for the furtherance of "denominational work." From that day to the present time these two organizations have joined hands.

In these early years its energies were largely devoted to stimulating women's activities in denominational lines. This included to a large extent the study of the history of Unitarian theology. In St. Louis and Chicago the study classes formed in our branches continue to the present day, and have as a result programs reaching back over a period of several years, which are rich in suggestive topics. In addition to social and moral reforms they have discussed Unitarianism from its birth to the present day. In our Chicago branch we have added this year to our own Unitarian studies papers upon "Progressive Orthodoxy," "Modern Judaism," and "Ethical Culture."

Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman of San Francisco made a report on the work done by the Unitarian conference of the Pacific coast, and Mrs. Jenkyn Lloyd Jones of this city read an essay on "Postoffice Mission Work."

TELL OF THEIR WESTERN LIFE.

Early Women Settlers of Utah Meet and Relate Their Experiences.

Women who, in the pioneer days, crossed the barren plains and after trials, hardships, and adventures reached America's Dead Sea—the Great Salt Lake—were an important factor yesterday in the Women's Congress. They were all Utah women. They had been Mormons, and in pathetic tones and refined language related their experiences of early days in that remarkable territory, which was then populated only by the disciples of Brigham Young. Probably the most distinguished woman of the venerable party was Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, one of the surviving widows of leader of the Mormons. To an immense gathering of women she delivered a brief address in regard to Utah and the women of the territory.

The department congress of the National Woman's Relief Society was held in hall No. 7. The society's officers are Utah women. Its President is Mrs. Young; First Vice-President, Mrs. Jane S. Richards; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball; Secretary, Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Isabella Horne. "Pioneer Women of Utah," covering the period of 1847-'48, was a subject talked on by Mrs. Horne. She talked of adventures and hardships in reaching Utah in the early days by ox teams, and told of the people's religion and their relief work.

Following her Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells made a talk on "Western Women, Authors, and Journalists." Considering the population of the territory, the speaker said Utah had more literary and musically inclined women than any of the older settled States. Brigham Young first encouraged women to write for the *Desert News*, a newspaper established by the church in 1850. The old Mormon leader also founded a theater, which is still the leading play-house of Salt Lake City, in order that women might improve themselves in dramatic art. For years a local stock company played in the house. The speaker further referred to books that have been written by both the women who went to Utah and those who are natives of the Territory.

This was in line with a paper, "Amusements of the Early Days," read by Mrs. Nellie Little of Salt Lake City. There was no dearth of amusements, she concluded, from the diversity of social entertainments then extant. In substance she said:

Prior to 1870 Utah was an isolated region, destitute of railroads, and with but meagre means of communication with other States and Territories. These conditions forced its people to rely upon their own inventive genius for pleasure. The immense celebrations and picnics of early days are memorable occasions, and for unique display and profuse decoration have never since been eclipsed. The first of these was given in 1849 in the old Tithing Yard. Soul inspiring music, patriotic speeches, followed by a delightful repast, were some of the agreeable features of the occasion.

The numerous attractions of the Wasatch lure the occupants of the city to its delightful retreats. The custom of camping out has become so universal, that the cities and towns during the summer months resemble Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

The drama has had a potent influence on society. Its beneficial effect, in a literary sense, is inestimable. The early Utonian drama is of historical importance, as it characterizes the social condition of the people at that time. From 1850 to 1870 the Deseret Dramatic Association had its triumphal reign. This decade is distinguished for its literary and artistic activity.

Dr. Cannon's Address.

Another eminent woman, Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon of Salt Lake City, delivered an address on "Types of Utah Women." The presiding officer stated that Mrs. Cannon was, between the age of 16 and 21, a printer on the *Woman's Exponent*. With her earnings at the case she educated herself. Mrs. Cannon said in part:

The delegation from Utah represents two classes, the pioneer women of the Territory and the native born daughters of that region. The pioneer women and leaders of the National Woman's Relief Society of Utah are of distinct New England type of character. Some early-day Utah women were of a decided Hebraic type. In following or the migrating instinct of their forefathers these early-day women of Utah did not forget the principles for which so much had been sacrificed to establish religious toleration on the free soil of America, for when they had reached the end of their journey they proved their patriotism and loyalty by rallying around their husbands and sons while they raised the Stars and Stripes.

You have heard some of the experiences of our mothers in the early days; what a happy change now surrounds them in their advancing years! Their natural environments are unsurpassed for health, beauty, and sublimity. In the early days what was known as portions of the great American desert now bear the name of the beautiful

FOR NOTABLE WOMEN.

LARGE RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Representative Leaders of Thought Entertained in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair Grounds—Addresses by Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Henrotin, Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, and Others—Some of Those Present.

The first brilliant social gathering was held in the Woman's Building at the Exposition grounds yesterday afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock. For two weeks members of the Board of Lady Managers have been preparing for this event, when they should welcome the representatives of all nations to the magnificent building which embodies the work and thought of woman for many generations. Several thousand invitations had been issued, and few remained away from this grand celebration of the wonderful progress made by the sex.

The building never presented a more beautiful appearance than yesterday, when its walls of white and gold were beautified with flags and works of art. The guests entered by the grand entrance at the east front, which overlooks the wooded island and lagoon. In the loggia were palms and potted plants and surrounding the gallery of honor had been placed palms and ferns. The members of the Ceremonies committee met the distinguished guests and conducted them to the Assembly Hall, where Mrs. Palmer with the officers of the board received. It was not a national gathering, but party after party of foreign representatives were accorded positions of honor on the platform. France, Spain, Italy, England, Russia, Germany, and Australia and Ceylon were represented. The reception was given for the Daughters of the Revolution and members of the Congress of Representative Women, but women of the different clubs, social leaders of Eastern cities, and women interested in the home and foreign exhibits were all present to participate in the climax of woman's work.

Thomas' Orchestra, which was stationed in front of the platform, furnished the music for the occasion.

The Program Observed.

The program which had been arranged for the afternoon was as follows:

1. Overture—Jubilee.....Weber
2. Welcome.....Mrs. Potter Palmer
3. (a) Answer from Congresses.....Mrs. Charles Henrotin
   (b) Answers from Daughters of the Revolution.....
4. Ballet Music—Orchestra, Feramors.....Rubinstein
   I. Torchlight Dance of the Bayadères.
   II. Torchlight March of the Brides of Cashmere.
   III. Second Dance of the Bayadères.
   IV. Wedding Procession.
5. Polonaise—Violin.....Wieniawski
   Miss Marian Carpenter.
6. Battle Hymn of the Republic.....
   Mrs. Julia Ward Howe
   Miss Buckley.
7. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2.....Liszt

Mrs. Palmer, who was radiant with enthusiasm and joy at the completion of this grand enterprise, was never more spirited in her address of welcome and when she introduced many of the distinguished guests as they arrived and were ushered to the platform. She said:

This is a singular moment of pleasure to me. In the name of the Board of Lady Managers I give you a welcome to this Woman's Building, which marks an epoch in the history of women. I am happy to welcome the congress of representative women. You have felt the city was at your feet. A distinguished woman-writer did us the honor to say "that when Chicago entertains she make it hum," and I am sure you have felt the humming.

Woman's Building is modest, we know. We are no followers, not leaders. We have hoped to make such a grouping as would be creditable and show what women have done and what they may do. Many lines of distinction have been followed in our work. First, designing in silver and jewelry; second, the work of photography; third, book illustrations; fourth, ceramics; fifth, stained glass; and sixth, decorative art.

In all departments the President described the work which had been accomplished and the mark of proficiency which had been obtained. Just at this point Mrs. Palmer turned and said: "I feel timid in introducing two such pioneers as Mr. Julia Ward Howe and Susan B. Anthony." They were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Duchess of Veragua and her party were then introduced and Mrs. Palmer closed her address by saying:

Miss Bodisha struck the key-note, and her sentiment should be written in letters of gold, when she said, "each woman is not only independence but responsibility." Untrained minds may be independent, but with knowledge and culture we learn to respect others. We must be thoroughly disciplined and trained so that whenever called upon we may do good service.

Mrs. Henrotin, Vice-President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, responded in behalf of the congress to the gracious words of welcome.

Mrs. Stevenson for Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson responded in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which organization she is President. She said:

In behalf and in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution I beg to express their appreciation of the cordial welcome extended by you this day by Mrs. Palmer. Most timely response has been given to your invitation to representative women to participate in this most unique and notable gathering of illustrious women the world has ever seen. From almost every nation, from the rising and setting sun, from their distant homes over plain, mountain, and sea, the brightest, most thoughtful minds and most cultivated intellects have gathered at your bidding to grace the occasion and add luster as well as wisdom to your councils. Nor has American forgotten to place upon the honorable list of names of women whose earnest thought and endeavor have made them acknowledged leaders in the annals of representative women who have for their aim and object the higher education, elevation, and advancement of their sex.

It is neither my mission nor my privilege to discuss at length nor in brief the many abstruse subjects which now agitate the female minds, nor aim to decide the wherewithal we shall be clothed, nor to argue the still weightier matters of the law as to whether woman shall have a voice in the councils of the Nation or hold her own forever. In looking over this sea of upturned faces and catching somewhat the inspiration which pervades the atmosphere and shines from every countenance I feel assured that the events of this day and of this congress will leave a lasting impress upon the time and nations that our honorable husbands, brothers, and friends will never be able to efface, be they ever so much inclined. "Wise to resolve and patient to perform," one of the nineteenth century and in the world's Congress will make forever memorable this day and occasion.

But I have a mission to perform, and now think a moment of the magnitude of the undertaking to express in a few brief words, as representing the pent up enthusiasm of this mighty host of distinguished representative women from almost every civilized nation under the sun and every tongue, and all those tongues feminine—dear, sweet nature; the walls of this "House Beautiful" would burst with the clarion sounds and the confusion of tongues would follow would put to shame the fame of the ancient Tower of Babel. However, these memorable and pleasant days will have passed and we turn our faces homeward with new interests awakened, our views broadened and quickened, eager to adopt original ideas suggested, the hours spent in the Woman's Building, the noble result of the skill, research, and indomitable will of woman, will be among the most pleasant occasions to which our thoughts will revert. Chicago with its Western push and push did not hesitate to wrestle with might and valor for the location of the World's Fair within its limits. Having obtained it, accepted the large trust her citizens opened wide their doors and hearts, and stranger and friend alike have received most hearty welcome. For your thoughtful kindness and the rare opportunity the occasion offers I will ask that you accept our individual and united thanks for the generous courtesy received in this wonderful metropolis of the great Northwest and for your kind hospitality.

Mrs. Allgeld was introduced and bowed to the audience. Mrs. Helen Gould, President of the Illinois State Board, extended not only the welcome of Chicago but said: "The welcome of the whole State has been yours since you came within our borders."

The Vice-President Speaks.

Mrs. Palmer then asked: "Ladies, are you willing that we should permit an innovation and listen to a man upon this occasion? Miss Anthony says 'yes,' so I have the pleasure of introducing the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Stevenson said:

I see on the platform to listen. One orator in the family is enough. [Cries of louder]. If I were now badly scared I am you would hear me. I talked so loud. I am trying to gather a few courage to proceed.

So has spoke in glowing words of the work accomplished by women in this nineteenth century.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall was introduced, and said:

I feel like saying dear Mrs. Palmer rather than President. Things come to me in pictures. It is a wonderful picture, an inspired dream. I see here the Vice-President and the wife of the Vice-President on the same platform with women of all nations. I see the distinguished representatives of Spain and the descendants of Columbus. Only think what the next picture will be. The Goddess of Liberty will be changed to a composite statue in whose countenance will be shown the faces of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, the Duchess of Veragua, and Mrs. Palmer.

Gov. Oglesby was then introduced, and closed the program of speech-making. "Ladies and gentlemen of the United States," was his characteristic introduction which brought great applause. "I am not equipped to speak before this audience; my vocation is gone. I was reared in the West, and nurtured on the stump." He begged of the women in their rising supremacy to have a little bit of forgiveness for the men who had so long assumed their high authority. He paid a high compliment to the work of women and at the close of his address Mrs. Palmer said: "If you didn't begin right Governor you have ended right and I now turn you over to the care of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Sewall who will lead you onward and upward in the right path."

The musical program which followed was well received and when Miss Buckley sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" the audience, thoroughly in touch with the occasion, joined in singing the chorus.

After the program the entertainment was informal. Tea was served in the model kitchen over which Mrs. Roser graciously presided. The refreshing beverage was served by two Singalese women in native dress, who with several others and some men of their nationality occupied seats on the platform. After the tea drinking was finished the women were shown over the entire building, and warm words of admiration were uttered.

Some of the Toilets Worn.

The toilets worn by some of the distinguished guests present were:

Mrs. Palmer—A costume of green and heliotrope changeable silk, dotted in yellow. The skirt was trimmed with a band of black satin, edged with narrow ruffles, and the bodice had a deep fichu of black net, edged with old yellow lace. Her bonnet was of yellow straw, trimmed with black velvet and grasses.

Mrs. Stevenson—A black velvet gown trimmed with narrow jet. The bodice was made with coat effect with a vest and collar of duchess lace. Her bonnet was of white lace trimmed with black velvet, white aigrettes, and a rhinestone buckle.

The Duchess of Veragua—A gown of black silk striped with red and her small black bonnet trimmed with red roses.

Mrs. Henrotin—A gown of heliotrope cloth with trimmings of heliotrope jet. Her bonnet was composed of violets combined and trimmed with a bunch of grasses.

Mrs. Altgeld—A gown of tan cloth combined with velvet of a darker shade. Her hat was of tan straw, trimmed with brown velvet and net.

The Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera—A gown of dull red trimmed with jet. A tan coat and a small round hat trimmed with wings and velvet.

Mme. Dupuy du Lome—A black silk costume and a small round hat of tan straw trimmed with green velvet and heavy white lace.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall—A gown of gray changeable crepon, with sleeves and trimmings of old rose velvet. Her bonnet was of old rose, with trimmings of roses and lilacs.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the First Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers—A gown of heliotrope cloth, trimmed with heliotrope silk and black lace. Her bonnet was of Tuscan straw, trimmed with green and heliotrope.

Mme. Parmentier—A costume of two shades of striped heliotrope silk, and a black lace bonnet trimmed with scarlet flowers.

Mrs. Lozier—A dull green costume trimmed with pink satin, and a small black lace and jet bonnet.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly—A tan cloth trimmed with white lace, and a brown straw bonnet trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

Mme. Bogelot—A black and violet crepon trimmed with silk and lace, and her bonnet was of black and gold.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown—A dark blue gown trimmed with silver and a bonnet to match.

Miss Anthony—A black brocaded silk gown trimmed with jet.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe—A gown of violet and black changeable silk trimmed with black lace. Her bonnet was of black lace and jet trimmed with violets.

Mrs. George W. Kidder—A black silk gown with narrow white stripes, and a black hat trimmed with black flowers and ribbon.

Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury—A gown of black velours, trimmed with black satin and jet. Her bonnet was of black lace and jet.

Mrs. Helen Barker—A trimmed gown of black brocaded duchesse satin, with lavender decorations.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke—A heliotrope and black crepon, trimmed with velvet and jet. Her bonnet was of green velvet, trimmed in heliotrope.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler—A black silk costume and a small black bonnet.

Mrs. Bedford-Fennick—A black silk costume combined with pink and a small straw bonnet with pink trimmings.

Mrs. Carrie L. McAdow—Black duchesse satin with blue silk sleeves covered with corded lace decoration.

Those on the Platform.

Among the distinguished guests and members of the Board of Lady Managers on the platform were:

Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Duchess of Veragua, the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. J. P. Altgeld, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Mrs. Bedford-Fennick, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Princess Kaselowsky, Baroness Rappe, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Helen Gould, Vice-President Stevenson, Gov. Oglesby, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, Dr. Lozier, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Miss Katherine Munn, Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredyth, Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, Mrs. Julia J. Bagley, Mrs. Ellen A. Ford, Mrs. James P. Eagle, Mrs. J. F. Ball, Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Mrs. R. J. Oglesby, Mrs. George W. Kidder, Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Frank M. Horning, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Miss Frances Cunningham, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Mary Macdonald, Dr. Mary Burnett, Mrs. Jenness Miller, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Mme. Bogelot, Miss Alice Fenton Freeman, Mlle. Nikita, Mme. Maria Stamberg, Miss Lundin, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Mrs. A. M. Starkweather, Mrs. Ormiston Chant.

To give a list of the ladies present would be practically to print the roster of the Board of Lady Managers, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Chicago Woman's club. Many society ladies not identified with either of these organizations were also present.

MAYOR CRITICISES HIS CRITICS.

Carter Harrison Answers the Strictures of National Commissioners.

Mayor Harrison replied briefly yesterday to the strictures cast by National Commissioners on his action in calling for a vote on the Sunday opening question at the dedication of the Illinois Building Thursday.

"I am in the habit of making my points when the time is most opportune," said the Mayor. "The time was ripe for making a point on the Sunday opening question and I made it. There is no reason for the National Commissioners to feel offended. No offense was meant. The gentlemen are over-sensitive. I did not invite them to seats on the platform. They were invited to sit there as I was invited to speak. Some of their remarks are sadly out of place, too. Mr. Clendenning, for instance, says he will never invite me into his office and criticises my government of the city. Let him go into his own State and see how the Sunday laws are enforced there. Let him look about there and he will find that gambling is rampant all through the State of Sundays. He had better pick the beam out of his own eye before he tries to remove the mote from mine. The gentlemen are oversensitive."

How to Make Bread.

Many new points were gained by housekeepers yesterday during Mrs. Roser's lecture on the art of bread-making with yeast. She gave the relative values of high and low yeast, and high yeast and its growth in bread was illustrated by the growth of the plant in soil. She said, "the idea of letting the sponge stand over night has gone out of date. Bread-making is easy if the cook will understand a few essential principles." Mrs. Roser advocated the theory that 6 o'clock dinners were best for health, and said the idea of heavy meals at noon was against the action of nature. During her lecture today she will make Dutch corn pudding with apricots, hominy croquettes and meat sauce.

Evangelists En Route to the Fair.

MONTREAL, Que., May 19.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the steamship Vancouver, which is expected to arrive in port Sunday morning, are the Rev. Henry Montgomery of Belfast and Morton Smith, Evangelist, of Chicago, who are en route for Chicago, where they join D. L. Moody in the great Evangelist campaign during the World's Fair in that city. Mr. Montgomery is minister of the Albert Street Church, Belfast, and one of the most popular preachers in the north of Ireland.

Editors See the Fair at Night.

Five hundred members of the association visited the Fair grounds last night, the City of Toledo furnishing transportation. The grand basin and Administration Building were illuminated in honor of the guests, who roamed through the grounds and buildings at will.

SEVERED MANY NECKS.

"LA DIJONNAISE" SET UP IN THE MOORISH PALACE.

It Is the Guillotine That Ended the Career of Marie Antoinette and Played a Prominent Part in the Days of Blood of the French Commune—Old Vienna Opened and the Chinese Theater Dedicated with a Banquet—Riot in the Street of Cairo—Plaisance Happenings.

In a dark room in the museum of the Moorish Palace on Midway Plaisance several American workmen yesterday erected a platform of old timbers. They reprehended the wood for its general toughness and wondered why anybody wanted to bring such truck clear over from Paris. After the platform was down they set up in its center two sturdy uprights, with grooves on the side, which faced each other. A nimble Frenchman climbed to the top of the uprights, nailed a cross-piece containing a pulley on top of them. Through the pulley he ran an old rope with ugly stams on it. He climbed down again, and from a box he carefully lifted a rusty, oblique bladed piece of iron, which he adjusted in the grooves of the uprights. To the top of the iron he tied the rope, and then hauled the blade to the top of the uprights.

"La Dijonnaise" was set up ready for inspection of visitors.

"La Dijonnaise" has a great history. It is a guillotine that did bloody work in the days of the first French revolution. Its blade fell and ended the life of Marie Antoinette in October, 1793. After that great quantities of loss royal blood trickled down the sides and over the platform of "La Dijonnaise," but its chief interest is that it closed the career of the daughter of Austria, who was sacrificed to state policy.

After France had recovered tranquillity the old guillotine was stored away. After King Wilhelm entered Paris at the head of his victorious troops the last Commune began its work of bloodshed. The same day that the column of the Vendome was upset and shattered by the red caps they broke into the storehouse where "La Dijonnaise" was kept and carried it out on the street. Afterwards the bits of the Column Vendome, the guillotine, and other historical articles were sold at auction, and M. Dubois, a wealthy merchant of Brussels, bid in the shattered column and the old guillotine now in Midway Plaisance.

At the time of the last named Commune M. Roth, the famous auctioneer of Paris, who had charge of all relics of that nature, delivered to M. Dubois, over his own signature, a document vouching that the guillotine purchased was the one on which Marie Antoinette had met her fate. Another document of a similar nature is signed by the auctioneer to deliver the bloody machine to M. Dubois. The latter vouches for the authenticity of "La Dijonnaise" in a letter accompanying that of Executioner Roch.

"Old Vienna" Opened.

If "A Night in Vienna" is anything like last evening in "Old Vienna" on Midway Plaisance Austria's capital must be a lively and happy burg. Old Vienna is one of the largest concessions on the plaisance and a quaint place it is. It was informally opened yesterday afternoon. The streets depicted in the village represent Vienna as it stood 200 years ago, the celebrated Graben and Bogner Gasse being the streets chosen for the exhibition here. They surrounded the old town hall of Vienna erected in 1693. Stores, cafés, shops of artisans, concert halls, and a church, all in the style of two centuries ago, form the buildings around the old town hall.

Some of the shops were open yesterday, but it was not in or about them that the merriment was. Director Robert B. Jentzsch, manager, invited a number of sons of Austria, resident and visiting Chicago, to baptize "Old Vienna." They did it copiously with an abundance of wine, a bountiful feast, songs, and music. Dr. Anton von Palitschek, Palmforst, Austria's General Commissioner, was an honored guest. Before the festivities began the following cablegram was sent by Herr Jentzsch:

To his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Ludwig Victor, Vienna: The Austrians and Hungarians now assembled in "Old Vienna," at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, send their deepest regards to the high protector of Old Vienna and the beloved imperial family.

After the feast and as the wine went around all the Austrians drank fervent toasts to their land, the United States, the rulers of both countries, and to each other. Consul Claussenius, Joseph Brucker, Mr. Jentzsch all made speeches and then Congressman Julius Goldzier made an animated talk. He rhapsodized over the beauties of Austria, and towards the end of his speech dwelt with such eloquence on the goodness of the young woman of Vienna that Josephine Rievel ran up and gave the Congressman a resounding kiss that was heard all along the plaisance and made the Javanese believe that they had got back home and into the throes of an earthquake again. This example was not lost on the crowd, for every man present began to say nice things of the same kind, expecting and generally receiving the same kind of a reward. It was late at night when the lights went out in "Old Vienna," amidst songs of the fatherland and the stirring music.

Chinese Also Have a Function.

The managers of the Chinese bazaar, theater, and joss-house also held an opening last evening, inviting friends and representatives of the press. The principal performance was in the gorgeous theater, which is ahead of anything in the plaisance in the way of decorations and stage trappings. Scenes from two plays were produced, representing "God in Heaven" and "The Prince Delivering the Child to Her Mother." Queer names for plays, to be sure, but the plays were queer, so far as that part of the audience which didn't understand Chinese was concerned. But the costumers were as fine as any ever seen in Chicago, while the actors displayed wonderful proficiency in their art, particularly those who assumed the female rôles, for there are no women engaged in the acting business in China. The Chinese drama seems to run a good deal to whiskers, as all characters, whether angels or mortals, wore long whiskers of all shades and shapes. The orchestra was composed of several wood and metal tom-toms and one Mongolian clarionet. The music was like the echo of a large boiler factory or a general alarm of fire from the lumber district. Another peculiarity about the Chinese drama is that stage hands move around among the actors and seem to take just as much part in the play.

After the Prince had delivered the child safely to its mother Mr. Sling and Dr. Wang escorted the visitors to the tea-room, where a feast was spread which demonstrated much perfection in the art of cookery on the part of the men in charge of the kitchen. All sorts of Chinese delicacies were served with American soups and meats, as well as some strong rice wines and brandies and whiskies which had a tendency to make the immediate subsequent careers of those who tasted them somewhat hazardous.

This morning the managers of the show will give a special performance and sight of their buildings to all the dwellers on Midway Plaisance, after which the show will be open to visitors.

Riot in Cairo.

There was a riot in the street in Cairo last night, and Special Guard Carey was roughly handled by the populace. Just after dusk two Arabs started a fight, and when Guard Carey attempted to suppress them he was set upon by two score of the unruly Egyptians, who nearly tore his gaudy uniform from him before other guards came to his rescue. Carey made a brave fight and succeeded in landing Ali Ali, Ahmed Mafiomid, and Amin Ibrahim in the Woodland Station. The Cairotes were nervous all day yesterday, because at midnight they had all been routed out of bed by fire engines being hurried through their village. A guard who saw lights in the street thought there was a fire and sent in an alarm.

The walking delegate is getting in his work on the Midway. Yesterday the two bands in the German village were slow in getting to work. By the terms of the contract the musicians are entitled to five meals a day, ten glasses of beer free, and checks which entitle them to as many schooners as they wish to buy at half rates. They complained that they were not satisfied with the food they were given in the village restaurant, and asked to be allowed money to board where they pleased. Mr. Schmidt, the manager, granted this concession and restored peace. He said they labored under an impression that they were being discriminated against by the restaurant concessionnaire in the village.

The theater in the Algerian and Tunisian village will be opened this evening for invited guests.

MR. THOMAS HAS NOT RESIGNED.

The Offending Piano, However, Has Been Moved from Music Hall.

Theodore Thomas did not resign yesterday in accordance with the letter of Director-General Davis asking for his resignation. There was much doubt expressed whether or not he would resign, but if he does the presumption is it will be only as musical director in the Department of Liberal Arts. This would mean no more than his withdrawal from a position which has been practically abolished.

As an evidence of how one of the leading musical composers of the country regards the demanded resignation of Mr. Thomas, the following telegram explains itself:

H. N. Higinbotham: I feel bound to telegraph you unsolicited urging you to stand immovable by Thomas and not to sacrifice the highest musical interests of the Exposition because of any friction or difficulties in the management. In the eyes of the musical world it would be an outrage on justice and fatal blunder to dismiss one who stands for the right and has done most for musical art in America and whose place as director cannot possibly be filled.

JOHN K. PAINE,
Professor of Music Harvard University.

An informal conference will be called by President Palmer and President Higinbotham to once more take up the music matter. It is not improbable that unexpected results may be brought about. Sunday opening of the Fair has become interlocked with the question of Mr. Thomas' removal to such an extent that it was even predicted yesterday that President Higinbotham might vote against the musical director in order to promote harmony with the commission on the Sunday opening rule. It is evident that many of the Commissioners, disappointed in not securing Mr. Thomas' discharge, will vote against opening the Fair largely as a matter of getting even.

The piano which had been used in Music Hall, contrary to the wishes of the commission, according to one of the members, has been removed and in its place another instrument, manufactured by an exhibiter, is being used. The Council of Administration is responsible for the removal of the piano. Mr. Thomas was asked to dispense with the use of the instrument, and this, it was said yesterday afternoon, had been done.

The commission had not been long in session yesterday when it received the following communication from President Higinbotham denying the commission's request for an informal conference on the Theodore Thomas matter:

John T. Dickinson, Secretary World's Columbian Commission: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 18th inst. acknowledging mine of even date certifying the question of difference and requesting a formal meeting of the Conference committee. The representatives of the directory are at all times ready to meet members of your board in informal conference, but in this particular case the difference has been definitely declared by the Executive committee, in accordance with the compact existing between the two bodies, and a formal conference has been requested. In view of this action of the Executive committee I am compelled to ask once more that a formal conference be arranged for, and also to ask whether the hour and place named in my previous communication—viz: Room 507 Rand-McNally Building, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. this 19th inst., will be satisfactory.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, President.

One of the Commissioners wanted the matter held over and no action taken. Commissioner Lannan said that he did not know what to do, but thought the directory should be again asked for an informal conference. It finally dawned on the members of the commission that the directors were acting strictly within the terms of the compact and that a refusal to grant its request in this instance would be a violation of the agreement and leave the directors free in the future to act as they might see fi without regard to any obligation it might have previously been under to the commission. This point was made by Commissioner St. Clair, who said that if the compact were broken the commission might have a great deal of authority, but would have no funds with which to execute its orders, so that its usefulness would be a thing of the past.

Commissioner Lannan, the Chairman of the Investigating Music committee, said: "We must not break the compact. We might not get as good a one as we have now and might not get any, and all would be chaos."

Then he offered a resolution asking that President Palmer confer with President Higinbotham with the view of learning whether or not an informal conference might not be held. President Palmer left the hall and shortly returned with the announcement that President Higinbotham would recommend an informal conference.

AMERICAN WINES AT FAIR PRICES.

Agreement Reached Between the Growers and Restaurant Men.

Wine exhibiters and restaurant men were brought together in Director-General Davis' office yesterday and a tacit understanding reached by which Californian and other native wines will be sold at reasonable prices in the various restaurants. The wine brewers have complained that they were asked to pay a large bonus before the proprietors of the restaurants would sell the wines, and the prices were made so high that imported wine was almost as cheap as the native product.

The plan now is for the wine brewers to furnish wine lists to all the restaurants and to supply the latter with the native product at almost cost. A reasonable profit will then be permitted to be made by the restaurateurs.

Some members of the meeting asked that the percentage demanded by the Exposition company for the sale of the wines be reduced, but Col. Davis discouraged the idea. He said: "There is no use to knock off any portion of the percentage paid to the Exposition. The restaurant men pay no rent and they have their crowds brought to them. There is no reason why their prices should not be as reasonable in Jackson Park as they are downtown. Besides we shall review every wine list if necessary and the Exposition management will itself fix the prices."

Will Boycott Because of Opening Sundays.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—The Methodist ministers in Syracuse have decided to boycott the World's Fair because it is to open Sundays, and will preach from their pulpits against the attendance of any of their congregations. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Sawyer, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, has telegraphed a communication to President Palmer in Chicago that the *Advocate* would oppose the attendance of Christians at the World's Fair since the decision to open it Sunday has been reached.

World's Fair Notes.

The paid admissions yesterday were 27,081.

The boats did the first good day's business of the season yesterday. They expect a harvest tonight.

The British Royal Commissioners have combined with the various British Colonial Commissioners now in the city to observe in a fitting manner the Queen's birthday Wednesday, the 24th inst. A banquet will be given at the Virginia Hotel.

The Russian Commissioner-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chamberlain P. de Glouknovskoy, will give a banquet at the Auditorium Saturday, May 27, to celebrate the anniversary of the coronation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Congressman John L. Wilson of the State of Washington is visiting the Fair, accompanied by his wife and mother. Mr. Wilson delivered one of the first World's Fair speeches in the City of Chicago while Mr. Cregier was Mayor, now four years ago. Mrs. John A. Logan spoke at the same meeting.

Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has brought thousands back to rosy health.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Daily During the Fair!

CARLOADS OF SPARKLING

'Londonderry'

Fresh from the old Granite Hills will arrive and be distributed. The *date of bottling is on every case!* This is the *only guarantee of absolute freshness!*

THE CONSUMPTION OF

'Londonderry'

Is larger than that of all other American waters combined! . . Sold everywhere.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER CO., Nashua, N. H.
EDWIN E. HILLS, 70 State-st., Chicago, Agent.

Launch of the steel passenger steamship "Manitou," of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.'s Fleet.

Length 295. Beam 42. Depth 33½ feet. 7 water-tight bulkheads.

She is the finest steamship afloat on fresh water, and furnished with

Kirk's American Family Soap

The finest Soap for washing in fresh water. Steamship lines practice economy as well as hotels and families. They have no use for the adulterated, cheap 5-cent soaps, which are the most costly in the end. Hardly a boat leaves Chicago that does not carry Kirk's American Family Soap.

47,000,000 Pounds Sold in 1892.

Marine engineers and firemen use Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. It removes oil, grease, coal dust, etc., so easily with lake water.

THE FAIR
Drug and Perfumery
DEPARTMENT.

A Sale of TOILET ARTICLES TODAY. | For Hot Weather, Sunburn, Freckles, and Tan.

World's Fair Visitors cordially invited.

CROWN COMPLEXION SOAP, containing 33 per cent of glycerine—Regular price 25c.....	10c
B. & S. FRECKLE SOAP— Regular price 25c.....	10c
4711 WHITE ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP—Per cake, 12c— Per box.....	35c
MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION BLEACH —The $2.00 size.....	$1.34
MME. YALE'S SKIN FOOD— The $1.50 size.....	$1.25
CREAM OF LILACS for the skin— Regular price 25c.....	15c
SWAN DOWN POWDER, with bottle of German Cologne— Regular price 15c.....	7c
ENGLISH LAVENDER FLOWERS—Fresh and very fragrant—¼ lb, 8c; ½ lb, 15c; per lb	25c
LAVENDER WATER— 8-oz. bottles, each.....	35c
VIOLET WATER— 8-oz. bottles, each.....	35c
FLORIDA WATER— 50c size, each.....	19c
WEST INDIA BAY RUM— 8-oz. bottles, each.....	19c
FARINA COLOGNE— per dozen bottles, 75c; each.....	7c

Good Taste Only,

Not skill, is required to play

The SYMPHONY.

Every class of music—sacred, popular, and classical—can be rendered with equal facility, the time, expression, and volume of tone being completely under the control of the performer. Do not let your home be without music for want of a musician in the family. Any one can play

The SYMPHONY

With artistic effect.
Do not fail to call and hear it.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

The famous
SILURIAN
GINGER ALE and WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE
Made exclusively with water from the "SILURIAN SPRING, Waukesha."
PURE DELICIOUS WHOLESOME
Spring and Summer drinks.
SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO.
"Phone Main 2571." 157 Wabash Ave.

This Is the Coffee
That secured the
World's Fair Contract.

"SEAL BRAND."

Served *exclusively* inside the Fair Grounds.

ALWAYS PACKED IN 1 LB. AND 2 LB. CANS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. CHICAGO.

Diamond Rings,
Diamond Pins,
Diamond Pendants,
Diamond Earrings,
Diamond Brooches.

RECEIVER'S SALE
ENTIRE STOCK
Giles Bro. & Co.,
MASONIC TEMPLE.

Cash Bargains in Every Department.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

DR. VANDYKE'S ELECTRIC INSTITUTE.

Nervous, Rheumatic, Kidney, and Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.

When Medicines Fail Electricity Cures. It Is Nature's Own Tonic. Read These Testimonials.

Electricity is nature's tonic. Dr. Vandyke insists on this and all medical electricians bear him out. In nervous diseases, rheumatic affections, and the large majority of chronic diseases, electricity succeeds when medicines fail completely. When asked to talk on the subject the other day Dr. Vandyke said: "Some people say that electricity is my hobby, but they all acknowledge that it is a successful one. I have been a medical electrician for so many years, and have made so many experiments and so many almost miraculous cures with this vitalizing fluid, that I consider I am able to judge. During twenty years' practice I have learned much and I know now that electricity is the main stay, the tonic par excellence in all nervous, rheumatic, and chronic diseases.

"My experience has been that there comes a time in almost every disease when medicines do not act. Why? Because the nerve force is lacking, because the nerve tone of the stomach is lost, and medicines are not absorbed. I can recall hundreds of cases, but one or two will illustrate my point. Only yesterday I had the pleasure of dismissing cured a delightful lady, resident of our city, who had suffered for five years from chronic rheumatism, or rheumatic deformans, as it is technically called, cured by electricity; and when she came to me six weeks ago she could not bend her fingers, could not move her lower limbs, and had in fact to be carried to my office.

"Another instance, that of a young man who three months ago was brought to me by his father suffering from nervous debility, brought on probably by his own fault, but nevertheless deserving our sympathy and help. A complete physical and mental wreck, when he first visited me, and today practically cured and able to take his place and attend to his duties like other men. Electricity is the nerve tonic par excellence, as I said before, and very few now dispute this fact."

BLADDER DISEASE CURED BY ELECTRICITY.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2d, 1893.

Vandyke Electric Institute.

Dear Doctor:—Five years ago I caught a severe cold which settled in the lower part of my body, especially the bladder, and gave rise of course to many disagreeable symptoms, which eventuated in a severe and chronic form of cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder, and my life was made wretched for four years and a half. I tried almost everything that is recommended for this disease and consulted seven different well-known specialists. They doctored me, they drugged me, and they washed me out, but they never cured me. I think that I should have been as badly off today as then if it had not been for your electricity. It is nature's own medicine, as you yourself say, and as I have discovered for myself. It cured me, and I have remained perfectly well ever since. I cannot praise it too highly, especially in the way it is administered by you.

Gratefully yours,
T. J. MAHON, 9 Cass-st.

PARALYSIS CURED.

4212 School-st., Chicago.

Dear Doctor—Five years ago I was stricken with paralysis, and in a state of my age, 55, as we all know, it is very seldom that one recovers. I tried almost everything that I could hear of, and, of course, numerous doctors. No one helped me, however, until I went to you.

You treated me three months with electro-medical treatments and cured me. I am almost active now as I ever was, and I certainly think it due to your treatment. You may use this letter in any way you wish. Very truly yours, JAMES POWERS.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.

East Chicago, Ind., Nov. 3, 1892.

Dear Doctor:—
Two years ago you cured me of nervous weakness and loss of virility and I have remained perfectly well ever since.
Very truly yours,
PATRICK GORDON.

Sterling, Ill., April 25.

Vandyke Electric Institute.

Dear Doctor:—I suffered from chronic rheumatism of the legs for twelve years. Nothing helped me. Two weeks ago you commenced to treat me with your electric treatments and immediately sent for your battery. Today I am well and not a twinge nor a

CORRIGAN WON THREE

HAWTHORNE'S OWNER CAPTURES THE BEST OF HIS PURSES.

Mabel, Huron, and Sterling Carry the Green and White Sash to Victory—Two Were at Long Prices, While the Iroquois Colt Was at Odds On—One Dime and Blue and White the Other Winners—The Illinois Central Stakes to Be Run Today.

It was Ed Corrigan's day at Hawthorne yesterday, and he took down the major portion of the money hung up.

He commenced doing business in the second race, a condition affair at five and a half furlongs. His filly Mabel that has disappointed her backers so many times was at 10 to 1 and higher in the books, McGinty and Pioneer being the favorites. When the flag fell Mabel and Piccalilli, a 50 to 1 shot, rushed to the front and, opening up a big gap, made all the running, racing head and head almost the entire distance. The two favorites were beaten before they got to running almost, and Morgan was the only thing that could live with the leaders. He laid well up third, but could never get to the front, Mabel winning by a head from Piccalilli, who was just clear of Morgan.

In the fourth race the master of Hawthorne scored again, this time with Huron. The race, a three-quarter of a mile condition affair, brought out seven—five 3-year-olds, Ernest Race, and Huron. The latter was at a prohibitive price, many of the books barring him and making a book with him out. He was at 2 to 5 and shorter, 2½ to 1 being laid against the entire field. When the flag fell Huron was in front, but Hoggett took him back and Gomor set a merry clip to the half, where he showed clear. Around the last turn and into the stretch Enthusiast went to the front, and Hoggett, getting into a nasty pocket with the favorite, it looked for a moment as though Enthusiast might win. Hoggett found an opening, however, and, coming through, disposed of Enthusiast without trouble. The latter was second and Bonnie True third, close up.

Corrigan landed the last race with Sterling. The colt was at 5 to 1 all through the betting, the erratic Gendarme being favorite. There was nothing to the race, Rosemont making the running to the far turn, where Sterling moved up and, playing with his field the last quarter, won in a gallop, Gendarme taking the place by a length from Rosemont.

The opening event at three-quarters of a mile had a mixed lot in, with that erratic brute, Oliver Twist, favorite. One Dime was next fancied and carried a stable commission. He was off badly, as a horse must necessarily be with a coward like Fisher up, made up his ground on the outside around the turn, and won handily from Little Willie.

The 2-year-old race went to the well-backed Blue and White, driven out to stall off John Wilson's determined rush on the end. Miss Murphy was favorite, but performed miserably, being the actual last at the finish.

Tom Thumb was off in front and set a merry clip around the turn and into the stretch. There he began to tire, and Blue and White and John Wilson, both driven from the furlong pole, here nipped him, the filly winning by a length from Wilson, who just beat Tom Thumb.

Fourth Day, Spring Meeting Chicago Racing Association, May 19—Track Fair, Weather Clear.

17 First race, purse $600, selling, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:21.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
One Dime (5), 104	5	5	5	1–1½	1–1½	Fisher	C. C. McCafferty	4	10-5	1
Little Willie (4), 104	8	8	8	1–1½	2–2½	F. Bell	T. Wood	8	2½	2
Salamanco (6), 100	7	7	7	2–nk	3–3½	Nichols	Stafford Bros	10	6	3
Speth (5), 104	1	1½	1½	3–1½	4–4½	Ryan	Chas. Young	25	40	15
Oliver Twist (5), 100	3–2	3–2½	3	4–3	5–6	Penny	H. Penny	11-5	13-5	1½
Bolster (4), 101	2	2½	2½	5–1½	6–7	Fox	W. L. Casaday & Co.	12	20	5
Barsac (4), 104	6	6	6	6	7	Leonard	W. L. Casaday & Co.	12	20	5
Joe Menard (4), 99	4	4	4	7	8	F. Carr	C. Watkins	10	20	5
Prince Regent (4), 107	9	9	9	8	9	Knapp	C. Smith	6	8	2-5
Hilda Arnett (4), 107	10	10	10	9	10	C. Smith	P. O'Brien	30	100	30
Unique (4), 104	11	11	11	10	11	W. Willis	D. J. Ward	30	30	10
						Fisher	C. C. McCafferty	6	2	1

Start good. Won driving. Second driving. Winner by Alfonso-Kalamazoo, 4 pounds. Scratched—Gov. Wheeler, 104 pounds; Brown Idle, 99; Artistic, 99; Steel, 112; Mantell, 105; Spinner, 99; Sonoma Boy, 102.

18 Second race, purse $400, penalties and allowances, five and a half furlongs. Time, 1:13½.

Horses and weights.	St.	½	Str.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Mabel (3), 86	2–nk	1–1½	2–1½	1–h	Taylor	Ed Corrigan	5	10	3
Piccalilli (3), 112	1	2–½	1–½	2–½	Billings	Hesper Stock	50	50	15
Morgan (5), 120	3	3–2½	3–1	3–2½	Hoggett	Kentucky Stable	6	5	2
Anzonia (4), 106	5	6	4	4	Fisher	C. C. McCafferty	8	3	1
McGinty (5), 120	4–nk	4	5	5	Leonard	Nashville Stable	2	1-5	1-5
Parapet (5), 103	7	5	6	6	Fox	Ruddy Bros	25	40	10
Pioneer (5), 103	6	7	7	7	F. Carr	F. Dunne	11-5	13-5	1-5

Start good. Won driving; second driving. Winner by Issac Murphy-Easterly. Overweight—Parapet 2 pounds.

19 Third race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, four and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:01.

Horses and weights.	St.	½	Str.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Breeding.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Rose and Shine (112)	1	1	1	1–1½	Penny	Algerine–Nellson	2½	3	2-3
John Wilson, 111	5	5	5	2–1½	Knapp	Hyder Ali–Regartee	2½	3	1
Tom Thumb, 103	2	2	2	3–3	F. Carr	Harry Hill–Spider	15	12	4
James Lee, 106	3	3	3	4	J. Bell	Lexington–Dahlia	10	8	3
Memphis, 108	4	4	4	5	Fox	Casino–Sallie Glenn	10	10	4
Miss Murphy, 105	6	6	6	6	Leonard	L. Murphy–Ventaria	3-2	9-5	7-10

Start good. Won driving; second driving. Winner owned by C. Stufflet.

20 Fourth race, purse $400, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:20½.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Huron (4) 120	1–nk	3–nk	4	1–½	1–½	Hoggett	Ed Corrigan	5-5	1-3	1-3
Enthusiast (5) 105	4	4	3	2–1½	2–1½	Taylor	E. Dunne	10	12	4
Bonnie True (3) 106	3	2	2	3–1½	3–1½	Knapp	Liberty Stable	10	15	4
Gomor (3) 106	2–1½	1–2½	1–1½	4	4	Fisher	E. Ryan	10	25	4
Ernest Race (4) 118	5–nk	5	5	5	5	O. Lee	Thompson	10	8	3
Rear Guard (3) 106	6	6	6	6	6	Siebel	H. E. Leigh	10	8	3

Start good. Won easily. Second driving. Winner by Iroquois–Brunette. Overweight, Bonnie True, 3 pounds. Scratched, Silvia Is, 90 pds; Tom Reed, 105.

21 Fifth race, purse $500, selling, one mile. Time, 1:49.

Horses and Weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Sterling (5), 88	2	1–½	1–½	1–½	2–2½	1–2½	E. Taylor	Ed Corrigan	1	1-2	1-2
Gendarme (5), 108	4	5	5	5	3–2½	2–2½	Piantoni	A. Lucas	5	3	4-5
Rosemont (5), 105	3–nk	3–nk	3–nk	3–nk	1½	3–1½	F. Carr	Mrs. W. Lyles	3	5	1
Minnie Beach (3), 100	1	2	2	2	1½	4	Nicholas	Stafford Bros	25	20	12
Johnny Campbell (3), 86	5	3–h	4	4	5	5	Fisher	G. Doust	8	15	4
Golo (4), 113	6–2½	6–h	6–2½	6	6	6	Oswald	E. Ryan	20	20½	4-5

Start good. Won in a gallop, second driving. Winner by Rapture–Linda. Overweights, Minnie Beach, 3 pounds; Johnny Campbell, 3. Scratched, Engarita, 106 pounds.

Today's Hawthorne Card.

Today's card has five races, including the Illinois Central Stakes. It has only a moderate field in its contest. The entries are:

First race, seven furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling:

Jockeys.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
15 Judge Thurlsan	100	7 Trude	93
7 Sterling	97	7 York Tom Kilmyar	97
Gov. Wheeler	100	7 Vatbell	100
Artistic	95	Osborne	100

Second race, one-half mile, purse $500, a handicap for 2-year-olds:

Jockeys.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
111 Henry	109	110 Narissa	104
Carrie R	108	10 India	100
Polly	101	Pennifres	103
Gold Dust	106	10 Reed	105

Third race, $1,500 added, the Illinois Central Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, one and one sixteenth miles:

Jockeys.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
3 Foxhall	112	3 Patrick	103
1 Jack Doherty	109	5 St. Albans	103
3 Annie Brown	105		

Fourth race, purse $400, for all ages, allowances, three-quarters of a mile.

Jockeys.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Feaverman	101	Sandbush	99
Cettie	112	16 Mirabeau	112
Shoshone	112	Silvia B	95
Treasure	105	6 Empery	107
14 Parthian	101	John McCullough	109

CALIFORNIA HORSES ARRIVE.

Simeon Reed's Formidable String Stabled at Washington Park.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock there arrived in the city fifteen palace stock cars, containing the yearlings from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso farm in California and the racing strings of Millionaire Simeon Reed of Portland, Ore., and Charles Kerr of Sakersfield, Cal.

The yearlings left at 7 o'clock over the Lake Shore for New York, where they will be sold at auction. The Reed and Kerr strings were sent to Washington Park, where they will be fitted for the events to be contested there.

The Reed string is in charge of Billy McCormick and consists of the following: Brown filly, 3, by Darebin—Iris; bay filly, 3, by Darebin—Ventura; black colt, 3, by Hidalgo—Bertie W.; bay filly, 2, by Tyrant—Cleo; chestnut colt, 2, by Midlothian—Cinq Flash; bay colt, 2, by Claricr—by Wildidle; brown colt, 2, by Darebin—Lotelo; chestnut colt, 2, by Sir Modred—Mollie Walton; bay filly, 2, by Sir Modred—Blithesome; chestnut colt, 2, by Sir Modred—Typhoon; chestnut colt, 2, by Florentine—Sozodont; chestnut filly, 2, by Sir Modred—Plaything; and bay filly, 2, by Sir Modred—Teacher.

The Kerr lot is by no means as formidable. In it among others are: Juanita, br. f., 2, by Joe Daniels—Duylin; ch. f., 2, by Hyder Ali—Attraction; Belle Platt, b. f., 2, by Monster—Wild Rose; ch. f., 2, by Apache—by Jim Brown; ch. f., 2, by Sir Modred—Echeta; b. f., 2, by Joe Daniels—Dulie; b. f., 2, by Hyder Ali—Lorilla; b. c., 2, by Deceiver—Maid of the Mist; b. c., 2, by Darebin—Millie Deane, 2, by Joe Daniels—Mollie Hooker; ch. c., 2, by Sir Modred—Mollie Walton; Bellotto, b. f., 2, by Apache—Brook and Sallie Mac, 2 by Apache—by Wheatley.

M'CAFFERTY SCORCHED THE RING.

Belfast Wins Handily, and His Owner Becomes $6,000 Richer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—A crowd numbering less than 1,200 persons returned from the fair grounds this afternoon disgusted over the way the choices ran for them.

It was the third day the talent has been worsted. McCafferty made a big killing on the victory of his colt Belfast in the sixth race, taking out of the ring something like $6,000. Belfast, according to the handicappers, did not figure to finish as good as sixth on his two previous races here, but he won easily all the way from End Cap, the public's choice.

The series of the day's upsets began with the victory of Radcliffe, who won easily with 20 to 1 against him. Ballinger, at 6 to 5, won the second race, and was the single grain of comfort to the talent. Vista Belle, at 12 to 1, defeated Out of regulars. Sight, the 8 to 5 choice in the third race, and Uncle Jim, at 6 to 1, vanquished the 1 to 2 favorite. Aeronaut, in the fourth race, Lucille Mannette, at 2½ to 1, won the fifth race galloping. Lockport, the favorite, finishing fourth.

The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Radcliffe, 109 pounds (Mashew), 20 to 1, won; Miss Radcliffe, 109 pounds (Morgan), 7 to 2, second; Kehoma, 106 (Morgan), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:17. Zallux Sax, 95 (Cheatham), 3 to 1, ran. Lady Lewis, 111 (F. Bain), 3 to 1; and Harry Lewis, 111 (F. Bain), 3 to 1; and Floyd, 111 (Chasmess) 12 to 1, also ran.

Second race, selling, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Viola Belle, 106 pounds (Armstrong), 15 to 1, won; Out of Sight, 102 (Jordan), 8 to 5, second; Zobelein, 105 (Madison), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Josie D., 100 (Chapmess), 12 to 1. Outlaw, 104 (R. Jones), 10 to 1; Tee Mike, 114 (J. McDonald), 2 to 1; and Tramp, 116 (F. Smith), 15 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, for maidens, six and one-half furlongs—Uncle Jim, 100 pounds (Cottrill), 6 to 1, won; Aeronaut (Armstrong), 4 to 1, second; Gilson, 115 (J. McDonald), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Ansel Maid, 110 (Springer), 30 to 1; Col. O. Case, 103 (Mooney), 10 to 1; and Harlan, 103 (S. Williams), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $400, seven and a half furlongs—Lucille Mannette, 109 pounds (Madison), 5 to 2, won; Mary Sue, 109 (Mathews), 4 to 1, second; Arundel, 114 (Magee), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. Lockport, 115 (F. Bain), 8 to 5, and Rosebud, 117 (March), 15 to 1, also ran.

Sixth race, selling, purse $400, one mile—Belfast, 90 pounds (Mackin), 3 to 1, won; Red Cap, 103 (McCann), 5 to 2, second; Lena Frey, 95 (W. Mooney), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Get There, 104 (Madison), 10 to 1; Phelan Dorian, 102 (Morgan), 10 to 1; Lanctry, 107 (Stewart), 30 to 1; Major Dripps, 96 (Channess), 15 to 1; Fred Knox, 104 (Armstrong), 15 to 1; L. H. 100 (Cottrill), 30 to 1; Edgenia, 105 (Jordan), 5 to 2; and Miss Knott, 91 (Cassin), 8 to 1, also ran.

Saturday's St. Louis card is:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Galen Brown, 92 pounds, Tom Cook, 98; Eugene, 96; Burt Hall, 102; Henry Owsley, 102; Mary S., 102; Burr Hall, 102; Flavilla, 105; Tartarian, 105; Ed Greenwood, 110; Van Zandt, 118.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—George Bess, 103 pounds; Fatality, 105; Sappho, 105; King David, 105; Jack Joyner, 106; South Park, 108; Whitestone, 113; Rhett Goode, 113; Whirl, 113.

Third race, Directors' Handicap, for all ages, $1,000 added, seven and one-half furlongs—Highland, 100 pounds; Jay Bird, 102; Henry Owsley, 102; Mary S., 102; Burr Hall, 102; Flavilla, 105; Tartarian, 105; Ed Greenwood, 110; Van Zandt, 118.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—George Bess, 103 pounds; Fatality, 105; Sappho, 105; King David, 105; Jack Joyner, 106; South Park, 108; Whitestone, 113; Rhett Goode, 113; Whirl, 113.

Third race, Directors' Handicap, for all ages, $1,000 added, seven and one-half furlongs—Highland, 100 pounds; Jay Bird, 102; Henry Owsley, 102; Mary S., 102; Burr Hall, 102; Flavilla, 105; Tartarian, 105; Ed Greenwood, 110; Van Zandt, 118.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Norrine, 93 pounds; Pauline, 97; Credo, 98; Audiphone, 98; Guilty, 98; Barbara, 105; Ethel Fortune, 108; Virgin, 109; Freedom, 110; Ithaca, 112; Fan King, 113; Maud D., 116.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Scottish Belle, 97 pounds; Frank Ellis, 98; Cotta, 98; Eugene, 101; Quicktep, 103; Tammany Hall, 110; Importance, 110; Hoodoo, 113; Needmore, 113; Dick Lallington, 113; Crab Cider, 117.

Sixth race, selling, five furlongs—Scottish Belle, 97 pounds; Frank Ellis, 98; Cotta, 98; Audiphone, 98; Guilty, 98; Barbara, 105; Ethel Fortune, 108; Virgin, 109; Freedom, 110; Ithaca, 112; Fan King, 113; Maud D., 116.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Scottish Belle, 97 pounds; Frank Ellis, 98; Cotta, 98; Eugene, 101; Quicktep, 103; Tammany Hall, 110; Importance, 110; Hoodoo, 113; Needmore, 113; Dick Lallington, 113; Crab Cider, 117.

Seventh race; seven furlongs—Golde, 102 pounds; Bessie Hayden, 110; Lizzie B., 110; Lillian, 117; King Mac, 132.

Eighth race, handicap, one mile and 100 yards—St. Anthony, 107; Hayden, 107; Hey Hey, 104; Young, 96; Bessie Bisland, 90; Gen. Marmaduke, 102; Lord Willowbrook, 104; Lottie Mills, 113; St. Joe, 113; Palero, 113.

Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races as follows:

First race—Tartaran, $30; Greenwood, $15; Frankie Ellis, $10; Experience, $8; Hoodoo Valley, $8; Van Zant, $7; Burt Jordan, $5; Mark S., $4; Galen Brown, $3; field, $8.

Second race—Whitestone, $22; Whirl, $22; Jack Joyner, $12; Fatality, $10; Rhett Goode, $6; King David, $4; South Park, $3; Sappho, $2; George Bera, $2; Billy Hartigan, $1.

Third race, Directors' Handicap—Ray S., $50; Lorenzo, $40; Harvest, $40; Ethel Gray, $38; Highland, $20.

Fourth race—Ithaca, $10; Freedom, $15; Fan King, $5; Ethel Fortune, $1; field, $3.

Fifth race—Katrinka, $11; Germanie, $10; Scottish Belle, $5; Quicktep, $5; Tammany Hall, $5; Frank Ellis, $3; Cotta, $3; Importance, $3; Creedmore, $3; Crab Cider, $3; field, 1.

Sixth race—Eugene, $25; Tim Murphy, $25; Upman, $18; Edgar Johnson, $11; Minnie Cee., $10; Volunteer IL., $10; Gray Duke, $5; White Wings, $3.

Seventh race—Golde, $10; Lizzie B., $6; Fan King Mac, $4; Golda, $4; Taylor Hayden, $3; Lizzie B., $1.

Eighth race—Lord Willowbrook, $50; St. Anthony, $31; St. Joe, $25; Gen. Marmaduke, $20; Henry Young, $15; Palero, $15; Bessie Bisland, $13; May Hardy, $8; Lottie Mills, $5.

By Holly Is Coming East.

OGDEN, Utah, May 19.—[Special.]—The stable of B. C. Holly of Vallejo, Cal., left here this morning for St. Louis, where it races until June 15, then will go to Chicago. The horses expected to run in Chicago are Happy Day, Pug, Revolver, Sympathetics Last, Green Hock, Francisco, Headfast, Jim Lee, and El Rayo. All of the horses are standing the journey nicely, although El Rayo, Runnels, and Happy Day are coughing some, but Mr. Holly claims there is nothing to hinder them from racing as soon as they reach St. Louis.

WINS A WING SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. A. R. Elliott Takes First Prize at the Missouri Tournament.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—The wing shot championship of Missouri was decided today at the State tournament in progress at Washington Park. J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City carrying off the honors. The conditions of the match were twenty-five single birds, State Association rules to govern, and there were fifty-three contestants. Only twenty-six of them shot through to the finish, the others drawing out after having shot at fifteen birds and losing so many that there was no chance to get into a prize place. J. A. R. Elliott and J. E. Riley, both of Kansas City, killed their twenty-five straight, and in the shoot off at five birds Elliott won, killing his five straight. Riley lost his fifth bird, a straight away that was quick to wing, and Elliott won the honors.

For the second prize A. J. Bennett, V. W. Flowerree, and L. W. Scott tied on twenty-four birds. All three of them missed their first bird and then settled down. Scott was the first to drop out, losing the tenth bird, and Bennett won on 14 out of 15.

The feature of tomorrow's program will be a novelty shoot for teams of two, shooting at the score together at three birds sprung from the traps simultaneously. The tournament will close tomorrow evening.

GOOD TRAP SHOOTING AT LANSING.

Crack Shots Do Some Fine Work at Artificial Flights.

LANSING, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The trap shooting tournament held in this city this week closed today. Excellent scores were made each day. Following are today's winners:

Event No. 1—Ten singles. Searles, Parker, Thompson, 10.

Event No. 2—Ten singles. Parker, Helkes, Drew, McMurchy, 10.

Event No. 3—Ten singles. Parker, McMurchy, Searles, Helkes, Brooks, Drew, 10.

Event No. 4—State championship trophy, twenty-five singles. Searles, Andrews, Thompson, 23; Schelling, 21; Parker, 19.

In shooting off the tie Searles broke 23, Andrews and Thompson each 19.

Event No. 5—Fifteen singles. Helkes, McMurchy, 15.

Event No. 6—Fifteen singles. Drew, 15; Holt, Rentek, Searles, 14.

Event No. 7—Fifteen singles. Searles, 15; Wright, Schelling, McMurchy, 14.

Event No. 8—Twenty-five singles. Spanogle, 24; Thompson, Hubbard, 22.

Event No. 9—Team shoot, two men in each team, twenty-five singles. Detroit, 48; Lansing, 40; Battle Creek, 33.

McAuliffe Will Remain Here.

Jack McAuliffe, the lightweight champion, arrived in the city yesterday from Denver, where his company disbanded Wednesday. He announces that he will remain here for some time, probably all summer. Dick Roche, his backer, has already been here for some time.

EQUITY'S GOOD RACE.

MR. CASSATT'S MARE WINS THE BROOKLYN MYRTLE STAKES.

Bought for $5,000 After Her Victory by M. T. Downing—Favorites Generally Successful—"Monk" Overton Does Well—Tormenter, Joe Ripley, Sport, Chorister, and Curacoa the Other Winners—Philadelphia Trotting—San Francisco, Gloucester, and East St. Louis Races.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The talent had a good day of it at Gravesend today, for four of the favorites they selected were returned winners. There was only one stake event on the card, the Myrtle Stakes, for 3-years-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth, with selling allowances. It had eight starters, with J. G. Cassatt's mare Equity the favorite at 7 to 5. Nomad and May Win each had a lot of supporters at 3 to 1 each, "Mike" Dwyer fancying the former and Capt. "Sam" Brown the latter. George Wheelock also had a swell bet on May Win. Lepanto and Madrid, lapped, showed the way to the upper turn, where Nomad got his nose in front for a few strides. Madrid again took up the running as they rounded the turn into the back stretch. Nomad assumed command once more and showed the way clear around into the home stretch. May Win showed in front for a few strides after they were headed for home and then fell back, beaten. Equity took the lead a furlong from the finish and, holding it to the end, won handily by a length and a half. Nomad beat Mordotte three parts of a length. The winner was bought by M. T. Downing for $5,000, $2,000 above the entered selling price.

Rosa H. had the call in the betting on the opening event, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, closing a strong favorite at 9 to 5. She was never in the hunt. Harvest was the pacemaker from the start to the last sixteenth post, where Tormentor, well ridden by "Monk" Overton, who had been with him striking distance all the way, moved up into the lead. He held Harvest safe the rest of the distance and won handily by three parts of a length. Harvest, ridden out, beat Bolero a neck for the place. Col. North's importation, Sir Frederick Roberts, was a bad last.

The five furlong scramble for 2-year-olds brought out a field of ten, with Astolat golding the popular selection at 6 to 5 and Lady Rosemary second choice at 2½ to 1. Lady Rosemary was the best of the others in a struggling start. She showed the way to the head of the stretch, where she lost her position. Domingo, who had been second all the way, also collapsed when the home stretch was reached. Galilee then took up the running. He had matters his own way until a sixteenth from home. Joe Ripley, who had been slow getting off, then came through his field and challenged the leader. After a brief but decisive struggle he drew away and won by three lengths. Galilee, urged to his utmost, beat Queen Bess a similar distance for the place.

Sport and Swash Could Not Be Beaten.

That good colt Sport opened at 2 to 1 in the betting on the dash of a mile and a sixteenth, for 3-year-olds and upwards, but there was a great rush on him and he quickly dropped to 7 to 5, in spite of the fact that he was ridden by an unknown English boy named Swash. Sport went to the front at the fall of the flag, and while others closed in on him he made all the running and won in a gallop by three lengths. Canvass, after a hard drive, beat Sykeston three parts of a length for the place. The others were all strung out.

There were fourteen starters in the six furlong dash for maiden 3-year-olds, with Chorister the favorite at 2½ to 1. This colt showing plenty of daylight between himself and the others, set a clinking pace to the lower turn, where he was joined by Louise. As soon as they were straightened for home he shook off Louise, and coming away, won by two lengths. The Carmen colt beat Louise a neck for the place.

The day's sport wound up with a five-furlong scramble for maiden 2-year-olds. Curacoa was a 2 to 1 favorite and landed the money. Gertie led off and held command to the homestretch, where Curacoa came up from third place and won handily by a length. Bonisch, second, was also a length and a half before Crossfire colt, third. Overton had four mounts, and won one, was twice second, and once third.

Summary of the Races.

First race, a heavy handicap for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Tormentor, 120 pounds (Overton), 3 to 1, won; Bolero, 108 (Lambley), 4 to 1, second; Bolero, 110 (J. Lambley), 8 to 1, third. Rosa H., 112 (Taylor), 9 to 5. The Ironmaster, 106 (W. Midgley), 5 to 1; and Sir Frederick Roberts, 106 (J. Price), 20 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:16.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, to carry 110 pounds, penalties five pounds—Galilee, 110 (Taylor), 15 to 1, won; Galilee, 110 (H. Jones), 15 to 1, second; Queen Bess, 112 (Taral), 8 to 1, third. Astolat golding, 107 (Mc Parran (for R. Ballard), 5 to 2, fell, 107). 12 to 1; Lorena Mac, 112 (A. Covington), 15 to 1; Lady Rosemary, 107 (Hamilton), 2½ to 1; Domingo, 110 (Blake), 12 to 1; Miss Simms, 105 (Simms), 30 to 1; Sweetmeat, 110 (Sloan), 10 to 1 ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:03.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights seven pounds below the scale, allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Sport, 92 pounds (Swash), 7 to 5, won; Canvass, 113 (Covington), 6 to 1, second; Sykeston, 115 (Overton), 3 to 1, third. Mary Stone, 107 (Penn), 3 to 1, and Long Beach, 115 (Simms), 20 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:50.

Fourth race, the Myrtle Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Equity, 111 pounds (Simms), 7 to 5, won; Nomad, 96 (Cox), 3 to 1, second; Mordotte, 104 (Bergen), 15 to 1, third. May Win, 105 (McDermott), 3 to 1; Madrid, 92 (H. Jones), 10 to 1; Lepanto, 101 (J. Lamley), 20 to 1; Ronald, 107 (Lilly), 40 to 1; and Gertie D., 103½ (N. Williams), 30 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, weights 7 pounds below the scale, three-quarters of a mile—Chorister, 115 pounds (Taral), 2½ to 1, won; Carmen colt, 115 (Overton), 4 to 1, second; Louise, 110 (Sloan), 5 to 1, third. Long Dock, 115 (Simms), 10 to 1; War Cry, 112 (P. Rogers), 10 to 1; Certainty, 115 (Littlefield), 10 to 1; Bonaventure, 110 (McDermott), 10 to 1; Sayonara, 112 (Doggett), 7 to 1; Piebelan, 115 (G. Evans Jr), 10 to 1; Treasure, 115 (A. Covington), 10 to 1; Traverse, 110 (Cooper), 30 to 1; Solomon golding, 100 (Blake), 30 to 1; Queen of Hearts, 100 (Crawford), 8 to 1; Don t Know, 115 (H. Jones), 20 to 1 ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:04¾.

Sixth race, for maiden 2-year-olds to carry 110 pounds, five furlongs—Curacoa, 110 pounds (Simms), 2 to 1, won; Bonisch, 110 (Littlefield), 4 to 1, second; Crossfire colt, 110 (Overton), 20 to 1, third. Hindoomere, 110 (Bergen), 15 to 1; Meddler, 110 (Ryan), 10 to 1; Gertie, 110 (Lambley), 6 to 1; Sprite, 110 (Sloan), 6 to 1; Lady Alice colt, 110 (McDermott), 6 to 1; Crossbatch, 112 (Taral), 5 to 1; Rosalind colt, 110 (Blake), 10 to 1; Angie, 110 (Swash), 10 to 1; Sweetmeat, 110 (S. Edwards), 10 to 1; Waif golding, 107 (Dorsey), 20 to 1; Dorian, 110 (Carolton), 40 to 1; J. B. Jr., 110 (Lilly), 30 to 1; and La Jaire, 110 (A. Covington), 6 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Brooklyn Entries for Saturday.

First race, one mile and a sixteenth—St. Michel, 122 pounds; Metuchen, 112; St. Domingo, 107; Stowaway, 107; Long Dock, 107; Uncle Sim, 104.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Kingstock, 114 pounds; Harlem, 104; Magician, 102; Belwood, 100; Gold Dollar, 100; Tom Donohue, 109; Dorrance, 109; Long Beach, 107; Stem Winder, 113; Beautiful Bells, 103; Lumberman, 160.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Hudson Stakes—Spring Chase, 118 pounds; Monsoon, 118; Mc-Intyre, 118; Chateau, 118; Declare, 118; Anawanda, 118; St. Julien, 118; St. Maxim, 118; Dolly colt, 118; Sidell, 118; Ontario, 118; Hindoomere, 118; Blackhawk, 118; Gertie Melody, 115.

Fourth race, one mile and an eighth, Standard Stakes—Leonawell, 122 pounds; Lamplighter, 118; Rainbow, 106; G. W. Johnson, 106; Raceland, 138.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Judge Morrow, 112 pounds; Russell, 115; Yorkville Belle, 114; Picknicker, 112; Hamilton, 108; G. W. Johnson, 103; Fidelio, 100; Illume, 100; Virgie, 96.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Orchis golding, 90 pounds; Fawn filly, 96; Lady Kelly, 106; Clarus, 93; Marble, 93; Lisbia colt, 100; Bessie Morton, 100; Lord Nelson, 103; Pirate Chief, 96; Hartford, 106.

Seventh race, five-eighths of a mile, maidens—St. Albert, 108 pounds; Last Hope, 108; Midnight, 106; Orchis, 100; Olivia, 100; Little Nell, 100.

Louisville Pooling on Brooklyn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Brooklyn was as follows:

First race—Metuchen, $15; Uncle Jim, $10; St. Michael and St. Domingo, $8 each; Stowaway, $3; Long Dock, $2.

Second race—Gold Dollar, $20; Belwood, $12; Harlem, $8; Magician and Onward, $5 each; Long Beach and Sam Weber, $3 each; field, $6.

Third race—Chateau, $15; Halton, $10; Hurlingham and Blackhawk, $8 each; McIntyre and Gertie, $5 each; Nonsense, $4; Sweetmeat, St. Julian, St. Maxim, and Dolly colt, $3 each; field, $2.

Fourth race—Lamplighter, $20; Leonawell, $10; G. W. Johnson and Raceland, $8; Rainbow, $5; field, $3.

Fifth race—Hamilton, $20; Judge Morrow, $15; G. W. Johnson and Illume, $10 each; Yorkville Belle and Picknicker, $6 each; Virgie, $5; Russell, $4; Fidelio, $3.

Sixth race—No pooling.

Seventh race—St. Hubert, $10; Olivia, $6; Ingot, Midnight, and Orchis, $5 each; Little Nell, $3.

FAVORITES AND OUTSIDERS DIVIDE.

Annoyan at Eight to One the Best Thing at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Favorites and outsiders divided the purses at Gloucester today. The summary:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Cloverdale, 4 to 1, won; Deer Lodge, 20 to 1, second; Sir William, 4 to 1, third. Time, 59¾. Annie E., Piedmont, My Craft, Go Lucky, Sue Ryder golding, Morrisania, Neel, Bonnie Lass, La Cigale, Beck, and Tartar also ran.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Miss Nannie, 7 to 5, won; Lord Auckland, 3 to 1, second; Perchance, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Honeymoon, Lasmore, Violet S., Jim Norvell, and Kingwood also ran.

Third race, one mile—Annoyan, 8 to 1, won; Montague, 6 to 1, second; Tess, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:45. Iceberg, Azzia B., Minnesota, Experience, Glenall, Schoolboy, Gen. Gordon, Capt. Hammer, Extra, Lannes, John Arkins, and Owen Golden also ran.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Knapp, 6 to 5, won; Cartoon, 15 to 1, second; Madden, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Wallace G., Mamie B. B., Arapahoe, Mayor D. C. D. E., and Vocalite also ran.

Fifth race, four furlongs—Dare Devil, 4 to 1, won; Chance, 25 to 1, second; Despair, 3 to 1, third. Time, 53¾.

GOLD WILL COME BACK

AMERICA WILL IMPORT THE YELLOW METAL IN THE AUTUMN.

Such Is the Opinion of William Lidderdale, a Director of the Bank of England—He Believes the Financial Crisis Is About Over—British Miners Will Demand a Universal Strike for an Eight-Hour Day—Anarchists Convicts May Be Released—Other Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.] The greatest banking and financial authority in the world, perhaps, is William Lidderdale, who was Governor of the Bank of England last year and who is still a director in that institution. He talked freely and earnestly concerning the financial status. Through all his talk, which at times was almost vehement, there was a plainly noticeable anxiety as to what America will do. Said he: "What America does concerns us just as much as, or even more than, these Australian bank failures. We are all watching her. When the United States begins to pull gold from us in the autumn we shall have to be careful."

"Then you believe America will begin to do what you call 'pull gold' later on?"

"Yes. She is almost certain to do so. This heavy outflow of gold from America will begin slowly to return there in the autumn, and England is at present the only country that has any free gold. So we may suffer. We have been getting gold right along from America, and have kept most of it. Italy, France, and Germany have not allowed any gold to leave their boundaries. Holland has lost a little and is the only country except America which has exported gold. But the large bulk of the metal has come from America. Nearly all the African gold comes to us also. Looking at the American situation from this distance, it seems that America has to face a very serious financial problem, a problem which closely affects us. What the solution is I cannot say. The repeal of the Sherman silver law will not cure all the ills, which seem to be growing greater. The increase in population and commerce has been so rapid and so great that the output of properly-guarded legal tenders has not been sufficient to keep pace with the demands of the country. Besides the national banking principle is a bad one—that of issuing by only 90 cents worth of certificates for every 100 cents deposited. Yes, the American financial problem is far from a healthy solution."

"How about the situation here?"

Notes a Better Feeling.

"The feeling today is very much better, almost normal in tone. The Australian failures have naturally caused a certain amount of distrust, but there is no reason to suppose that a serious crisis will occur. There is absolutely no occasion, looking over the whole world, to believe that any large disturbance is at hand. I feel sure we have seen the worst of the distrust. The money invested in Australian banks was private money and its loss will cause hardship to a large class of people, but that will not seriously affect the financial world. One curious sign of suffering caused by the Australian failures has been the increase of our own rate of circulation. We had every reason to expect a decrease, but the reverse occurred. People who have been hit are selling their securities for ready money, and the banks are keeping a large amount of legal tender at hand instead of securities. As usual if our circulation continues to increase we shall again put up the bank rate. I believe the Australians have seen the worst of their crisis, although they will have to pass through a hard time yet. Of one thing I feel fairly confident—the remaining banks will not fail. On the contrary they will be strengthened by the old depositors."

"What about those rumors of impending failures?"

"I don't look for any failures. There was one little one today, an Indian house, King & Co., but that is not significant. The situation has been greatly exaggerated and I do not apprehend further trouble. The worst is past. As for ourselves we have gold enough to meet every demand now and in the autumn.

"Have you arrived at a conclusion?"

"I have spoken freely than I intended to do, but I want to improve you firmly and unmistakably that in my mind there is absolutely no reason to fear serious consequences, and absolutely no indication of failures of importance. Use what I have said with discretion."

As the correspondent stopped on the threshold to say good-by Mr. Lidderdale added seriously one last observation that seemed almost prophetic. He said: "In times of fear, of unrest, one can never exactly foresee what may occur."

Australian Situation Summed Up.

Here is the Australian situation as outlined by the Statist:

The liabilities of the banks which have failed or have suspended, including the liabilities to the shareholders as well as those to the public, exceed £100,000,000. The paid up share capital in the banks and the reserve funds amount to about £40,000,000. The remainder constitutes the liabilities of the public in the form of bills and bank deposits. Of the deposits, Fortnightly bills in circulation are exceedingly small. If they had been numerous, and had been held in large amounts in the city, the consequences would have failed to be serious, as matters stand the failures have had no effect upon us that might not have been expected. The ease with which the banks are able to raise deposits in the country made it unnecessary to float a large amount of their drafts, and no better evidence can be given of the shrinkage in legitimate trade than the minimum amount of bills in circulation. Ordinarily, to enable the largest bulk of bills, which are held by the banks themselves, to be discounted by each other to adjust their settlements in the colonies, and so our market has not to fear the danger of those bills not being met, the deposits which roughly comprise three-fifths of the total liabilities of the banks must be assumed that the bills were not needed to meet current engagements. The shrinkage of over £80,000,000 of such deposits is a very serious matter, of course, but it need not have the consequences that are sometimes apprehended. Indeed if the interest on the deposits will be seriously inconvenient to the banks, it will be a boon to the depositors. Not only paid, but if the interest is paid there will be no very grave embarrassment. The ultimate loss will involve larger considerations and cannot be estimated in connection with the different forms of reorganization. We are inclined to think that too much apprehension is felt regarding the Australian disasters. Still it is inevitable that considerable embarrassment to merchants and manufacturers in the crash and that there will be numerous financial failures is highly probable. We have yet to feel the effects of this crisis upon the commercial community.

FAVOR A UNIVERSAL STRIKE.

British Delegates to the Miners' Congress Want to Fight for an Eight-Hour Day.

LONDON, May 19.—The International Miners' Congress will open at Brussels next week and will be attended by delegates from all the European mining districts. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain will be represented by a number of delegates, most of whom are members of the House of Commons. They will start for Brussels Saturday. The British delegation are eager to get the congress to adopt a resolution declaring in favor of the establishment of a legal eight-hour day, and such a resolution will be introduced by them. They will endeavor also to secure the sanction of the congress to a universal strike if necessary to obtain eight hours as a legal day's work.

PARIS, May 19.—The persons who have been acting as mediators with a view of bringing about a cessation of the dock laborers' strike did not cease their efforts on account of their failure yesterday. They succeeded in effecting a resumption of the conferences between the representatives of the striking federation and of the unionists, and after further discussion terms for ending the strike were agreed upon subject to ratification by the body of strikers. The union dock laborers will sign the agreement and will go back to work Tuesday. This brings to an end the struggle begun April 7, over the refusal of the Wilson line to discharge non-union laborers and employ only members of the union.

The terms of the arrangement under which the strike comes to an end are that the men who have been on strike are to obtain work as soon as places are vacant for them. Non-union men who have been working during the strike or who may subsequently be employed by the management are to be undisturbed and are not to be free to dismiss or to refuse to work with union men who may be guilty of discharging non-union employés. No delegates of the Dockers' Union are to visit the steamships while the men are at work, nor are any emblems are to be worn by the men while they are working. It is also agreed henceforth there is to be no strike or lockout on the part of the men or lockout on the part of the employers without a notice of twenty-one days previously given by the side initiating the strike or lockout.

MISSILE THROWN AT GLADSTONE.

Poor Aim of a Miscreant Saves the Prime Minister from Injury.

LONDON, May 19.—While Mr. Gladstone was traveling from London to Chester yesterday a heavy missile was thrown at his compartment as the train approached Willesden. The missile struck the window of the next compartment which was occupied by the Dean of Chester. It broke the glass and struck the cushion a few inches from the dean's head. No arrest has been made.

No Sealing in Bering Sea for a Year.

An order in Council will be issued to prohibit sealing in Bering Sea until May 1, 1894.

House of Commons Takes a Recess.

The House of Commons has adjourned until Monday, May 29.

REVOLUTIONISTS FORM A JUNTA.

Committee Will Administer Affairs in Nicaragua Till the War Is Ended.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A junta has been selected by the provisional government to administer its affairs. In the junta Edurado Montill represents the Conservative party, Joaquim Zavala the Progressive party, and Santos Zelaya the Liberal party. Gen. Augustine Vails has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces.

William Newell, United States Consul at Managua, visited the camp of the revolutionary army at Masina today and had a long talk with the officials. Consul Newell says he found that perfect order prevailed in the camp of the revolutionists. The steamer Victoria, which was seized on Lake Nicaragua by the revolutionists, was returned yesterday to the representatives of the navigation company. It is reported that when United States Minister Baker arrived at Managua he found a barricade of coffee sacks around the United States Legation because an attack on the legation was feared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—According to information received here the Nicaragua revolution has taken an unexpected turn. Unofficial advices have been received at the State Department that an agreement for an armistice has been reached by the government and the revolutionary factions in Nicaragua. No further information than this is obtainable at the department. The source of the news is concealed beyond the fact that it did not come direct to Secretary Gresham from Nicaragua. Evidently, however, the source is one entitled to credit, as the news is accepted as authentic at the department. The absence of direct advices from Nicaragua is regarded as inexplicable. It is expected that the cruiser Atlanta will reach Greytown in a day or two and the Alliance will probably be a few days later in reaching the west coast of Nicaragua, where most of the fighting has taken place.

PANAMA CONVICTS MAY BE FREED.

Hope for De Lesseps, Cottu, Fontaine, and Eiffel Because of Irregular Procedure.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, May 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—According to authentic information the sentences passed on MM. de Lesseps, Cottu, Fontaine, and Eiffel will be quashed by the Cour de Cassation in the audience of June 8, on account of irregularities in the procedure. M. Charles de Lesseps was transferred today to the hospital and will be set at liberty on the rendering of the new judgment. JACQUES ST. CERE.

LOIE FULLER'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Serpentine Dancer Says She Does Not Know Mrs. Hayes, Who Has Sued Her.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, May 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Loie Fuller, the serpentine dancer, writes apropos of the cable dispatch about a suit brought against her by Mrs. W. B. Hayes: "Will you kindly say that I have never met and do not know Mrs. William B. Hayes, nor have I ever received any money from her directly or indirectly."

Americans at Paris.

The following Americans are registered: Sam Ketdel, Max Bleiman, L. Sundheimer, Charles Stewart, Miss Alice Chaffet, P. Bernhard, the Rev. Mr. Deems, Catherine Verdery, Mrs. Soucks, New York; G. Mackenzie, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan, Buffalo; Paul Thiery, New York; H. Brunner and wife, L. Lehmann, Mrs. Sherry, Bertha Estelle Simpson, California; Mrs. L. Dick, Miss. Grassick, Miss Hillary, Toronto.

Fine Weather After Showers.

Light showers this morning were followed by fine weather. The temperature ranged from 57° to 70°; barometer, 29.84, and rising; wind, southwest and moderate.

On the Coaches.

Emile Delagarde drove the Rainbow to St. Germain and back. Mr. Leture was on the box seat, with a party of his friends inside. The Comet was taken to Maisons Lafitte and back by Eugene Higgins. The passengers included M. E. Robinto and Miss Moran. Comte Jean de Madré drove the Old Times to Robinson and back. Mme. Madré occupied the box seat. Other passengers were M. C. W. Torns and a party of his friends.

AGHAST AT LOW PRICES IN AMERICA.

Leading German Financiers Discuss the Unsettled Monetary Conditions.

BERLIN, May 19.—The firm of which the late Baron Bleichroder, the financier and friend of Prince Bismarck, was the chief, and which still holds a leading place in German finance, says Germany is aghast at the falling prices in America. It was expected an increase of business and a consequent rise of prices would follow the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago. The only apparent reason, the firm says, for the bad condition of affairs in America is the unsettled condition of the silver question and the absence in America of a State bank similar to that of Germany. Both Germany and England would be glad to have the silver question settled by the Brussels monetary conference, or in any other way. Germany, however, will not adopt bimetallism. Germany owes its influential position to a sound gold policy. The key to the present position lies in London. It was added in the expression of opinion by the Bleichroder firm that they did not regard the proposed intervention of the Bank of England in aid of Australian banks with favor and thought this expedient would result more unfavorably than in the case of the Barings.

CABINET CRISIS LIKELY IN ITALY.

Minister of Justice Resigns on the Rejection of His Budget by the Chamber.

ROME, May 19.—The Chamber of Deputies today rejected the budget for the support of the Department of Justice. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Theodrico Bonacci, has therefore resigned. It is expected the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be rejected also, and this will probably result in a crisis. Ring Rumbert has postponed his departure for Monza that he may be in Rome during the Cabinet crisis. The Cabinet Council was in session most of the evening, but no information as to the decision of the Ministers is obtainable. The *Opinione* expresses the conviction that the whole ministry must resign. The majority on the vote against the government was only five, and the whole incident might have been averted had the Ministers been more watchful. Nevertheless the Cabinet is believed now to be irremediably weakened.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch from Rome says the Italian Ministry has resigned.

JEWS MUST LEAVE ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Enforcement of the Ukase Will Cause Widespread Suffering.

MERV, May 19.—A new ukase has been issued expelling the Jews from the Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire. The enforcement of this ukase will cause widespread suffering, as the decree includes within its scope thousands of Jewish refugees from Shah Jeth Ali's persecutions who had entered Russian territory under a guarantee that they would be protected in the enjoyment of religious freedom.

Pinkney Committed the Murder Alone.

MARLBORO, Md., May 19.—William Pinkney, who with Dan Barber was convicted of the murder of Francis M. Bowie and sentenced to be hanged June 30, has confessed that he alone killed Mr. Bowie and that Barber was not present at the time.

COMES AS A QUEEN.

WASHINGTON EXTENDS WELCOME TO THE INFANTA.

Diplomats and Statesmen Greet Her at the Depot—She Rides to the Wellington in the President's Carriage—Troops of Cavalry Act as an Escort—Formal Welcome Given the Princess at New York—Pleasant Trip from the Seaboard to the Capital.

(Continued from first page.)

sleeping apartments by the noblemen accompanying the Infanta. Special attention has been given to the arrangement of Eulalia's sleeping apartment. The bed is of solid mahogany and the furniture is of similar wood. Potted plants fill the large alcove looking out on the street.

While no hour has been fixed for the visit of the Infanta to the President of the United States tomorrow, it is pretty well understood that it will be at a time most convenient to the principals and after the royal representative has had a good rest and fully recovered from the effects of her long sea and land trip.

Among the floral tributes upon the table in the Princess' private drawing-room, on the second floor, was a tribute from Mrs. Cleveland, consisting of a huge basket of magnificent American beauties, orchids, and lilies of the valley.

The names of the distinguished party as they appear upon the Arlington register areas follows:

Her Royal Highness the Infanta of Spain.
His Royal Highness Prince Antoine de Bourbon-Orleans.
His Excellency the Duke of Damanies.
Marchioness of Aro Hermoso.
Señor Don Pedro Jover y Tovar, private secretary of the Princess.

FORMAL WELCOME TO EULALIA.

Stirring Scenes in New York Bay in the Early Morning.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The harbor of the greatest city of the greatest democratic government in the universe served today, curiously enough, as a noble stage setting for a scene, every element of which was replete with the ideas and observances of the Old World aristocracy. It was the formal welcoming by the United States of its royal visitor, Infanta Eulalia, aunt of Alfonso XIII., the baby King of Spain. The first "Good morning" to the Maria Christina came from the tug Lehman, carrying Messrs. Arturo Yaras, R. A. C. Smith, and S. Mallet Prevost, the committee from the Circulo Colen-Cervantes, whose mission it was to extend the Princess Eulalia a formal invitation to the grand ball, with which it was proposed to do her honor, and to inquire her royal pleasure as to the fixing of the date for it. Others on board included the Spanish Consul-General and Spanish naval officers, all in the fullest of full uniform. It was past 7 o'clock when the Lohman spoke the Maria Christina, which lay lazily rocking on the heavy ground swell, and decorated with great multi-colored flags from foremost to mainmast and from main to mizzen.

The Lohman swerved round to the portside of the vessel and Don Arturo Baldesano, the Consul-General, standing on the poopdeck, hailed the Maria Christina's Captain. Quite an animated conversation took place, the tenor of the whole long "confab" being that Don Baldesano wanted to know if the Dolphin had paid her call and the Captain answered that she had not.

A Point of Etiquette.

"In deference, then, to the representative of the President of the United States and to the Spanish Minister, the Duke of Murgua, I decline to come aboard before them," said the Consul-General, with a majestic wave of his hand.

Just at this moment Don Garoda, the Captain, was joined by the Infanta's husband, in the full uniform of a Major of cavalry. He is far from imposing, being tall, gaunt, and awkward, with glazed and vacant eyes, and a full black beard that only serves to intensify the pallor of his face. An introduction to the prominent personages on the tug was effected at long range, the Prince acknowledging the introduction in every case by the stiffest of military salutes. Then with a parting "Viva Espana; Viva la Infanta; Viva el Principe Antonio," the Lohman steered off and made her way across the bar into that curve of the Horseshoe where the Dolphin laggard, for what reason no one at that time knew, had ridden at anchor since 5 o'clock.

The reason of the delay was soon learned. Commander Davis had received instructions that the Maria Cristina would meet him inside the Hook, and was waiting with as much anxiety for the arrival of the Spaniards as they, three miles away, were waiting for him.

Noisy Welcome of Guns.

At 9:30 o'clock the Dolphin, now about a quarter of a mile away from the Spaniards, gave the Hotchkisses a chance to bark in honor of the Infanta and the Spanish ensign burst from the crew lines to float out at the mainmast. Then the Dolphin started for the narrows. Behind her came the Maria Cristina, and on her bridge was the Infanta Eulalia. She was dressed in a tasteful costume of light heliotrope silk with flounced shoulders. Her black bonnet, which fitted tightly to her luxuriant brown hair, was relieved by a red rose at the back and three green feathers. She evidently took the greatest interest in the sights along the bay, while the "popgun" salute from Fort Hamilton seemed to amuse her immensely. Behind her vessel came the Infanta Isabel.

At 10:30 the three vessels arrived off the quarantine station and dropped anchor preliminary to the reception by the Princess of Commander Davis and the Duke of Murega, the Spanish Minister, on board the Infanta Isabel, the Queen Regent of Spain having given special orders that the initial ceremony should take place on a Spanish vessel.

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE ISABEL.

Uncle Sam's Representative Cordially Welcomes the Spanish Princess.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The Cristina and the Dolphin next lowered boats for the conveyance of the Infanta. Then the sailors of the Maria Cristina swarmed aloft and manned the yards. The Infanta stepped into her barge, cushioned and carpeted, with six officers standing around her, two with drawn swords, and to the thunderous accompaniment of a national salute from the Infanta Isabel ten sturdy oarsmen bent to the task of rowing their precious burden over the choppy waters to the warship. The "Princess' banner" of purple in a few minutes more was fluttering at the peak of the Infanta Isabel, while every yard held its fill of sailors in rigid attitudes, all significant that the Infanta was installed in Capt. Garcia de la Vega's cabin.

Meantime Commander Davis, in company with the Spanish minister, had put out from the Dolphin. He mounted the gangplank of the Infanta Isabel, and was escorted to the captain's cabin, where he was introduced to the Infanta by the Duke of Murugua. The meeting was pleasant, so the gallant Commander says, and devoid of formality. Commander Davis, after kissing the dainty hand extended to him, welcomed its royal owner to the United States in the name of the President.

"It has been the dream of my life to visit your country," replied the Princess, who speaks English with an accent that only renders her enunciation the more charming. She went on in the simplest and most unaffected language to express her pleasure at everything she had seen, regretting, however, that she had been obliged to decline to board the Dolphin at the entrance of the harbor in view of the instructions of her government to enter New York harbor in a Spanish vessel. She accepted the commander's invitation to lunch later in the day on the Dolphin and the audience ended.

Then the Infanta Isabel cattled its anchor and headed straight up the North River for the Pennsylvania railroad dock, off which she anchored.

On Board the Dolphin.

The Dolphin followed after a good deal of delay, due to its anchor fouling. It was about 12:45 when the Dolphin lowered its anchor some 300 yards away from the Infanta Isabel and preparations were made for the Princess' visit. The gangplank down which, accompanied by her lady in waiting, the Marquesa de Arco Hermoso, and escorted by Commander Davis, she stepped into the Dolphin's beautiful barge, was strewn with roses, violets and other flowers, which were rendered sacred in the eyes of her chivalrously loyal countrymen, and were immediately on her departure snatched up to be kept as souvenirs.

As she neared the Dolphin's side she was greeted by a national salute booming from forty-two metal throats, and from the main masthead of the American dispatch boat broke out in a silken purple cloud the royal standard bearing in gold the crest of the Infanta, a most pleasing surprise to the visitors. The royal party was escorted to the saloon, where an elaborate luncheon was served. Next the Infanta received the Spanish Consul-General and his party of officers and friends on board the tug Lohman. Through her Chamberlain, the Duke of Tamames, was submitted to her the invitation to the ball from the committee of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes. She acceded to the committee's request that she honor their ball with her presence with the most charming of affirmatives. The date she fixed for the evening of Friday, May 26, and afterward, in response to the request of the six delegates from the Spanish colony in this city, she fixed the date of the complimentary concert to be given her in the Carnegie Music Hall by the colony for May 29.

At 2:45 the royal visitors embarked again, this time in the Pennsylvania railroad company's tug, Belvedere, which landed its passengers on the pier adjoining the Pennsylvania dock, and for the third time, as the Infanta stepped on the carpeted timbers of the dock, the guns of the Dolphin belched out their hoarse salute, the royal standard fluttering limply down its halyard from the masthead.

PLEASANT RIDE TO WASHINGTON.

The Party Enjoys a Sumptuous Dinner and the Beautiful Scenery.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Carriages were in waiting, and the party was driven to the elevator and carried up to the station. There they found the special train, composed of the combination car Premier, the dining car Magdalen, palace car Felicia, and the Infanta's private car, Wildwood. This last car is one of the finest private cars in the world, and was today most beautifully decorated with flowers. Before the train started from Jersey City a crowd of several hundred people had gathered about the special train. As the Princess faced the crowd that gazed in respectful silence upon the party she betrayed the first sign of timidity and for a second clung to the arm of her escort, Commander Davis. So far as her habit was concerned she might have passed for a typical young American matron. She was robed in a pretty light-gray silk with puffed sleeves and made in a degree of fullness in the skirt, just the least bit suggestive of a substitute for crinoline. But there was a hint of the Spanish leaning toward rich color effects, in the small turban-shaped gray cap, neatly trimmed with black lace and pronounced red and green feathers. Just a murmur of approbation by the crowd swelled into a genuine American cheer as the Infanta stepped lightly upon the rear platform of the Wildwood and gave a bright smile and bow of acknowledgment.

As the train rolled away the visitors turned their attention to the car's appointments. The luxury of modern American railroad travel was all unknown to them, and they were not backward in admitting the pleasure and novelty of the trip. Added to the comfort of the interior arrangements was the beauty of the landscape along the banks of the Delaware and the Susquehanna and the many pretty suburban homes nestling in a wealth of fresh, green foliage on an ideal spring day, so that the Princess finally remarked with a sigh of pleasure that she wondered whether Europe did not look small and unprofitable to the people who lived in this great country. An elaborate course dinner was served on the train, and so the time consumed in the run to Washington passed quickly and pleasantly.

Will Pay for the Duke's Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The government will pay all bills presented for the entertainment of the Duke of Veragua. Secretary Gresham so announced this afternoon. He said he had no doubt that the people of Chicago would do what might be reasonably expected of them, but that he would pay all bills presented for the Duke's entertainment. While no appropriation was made for that purpose he could not overlook the expressed instructions of Congress in the matter.

JAMES E. MURDOCH DIES IN CINCINNATI.

The Veteran Actor and Elocutionist Passes Away—Record of His Life.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—[Special.]—James E. Murdoch, the veteran actor, died shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. For the last two years he has been in feeble health, rarely leaving the house of his daughters, Misses Fannie and Ida, with whom he lived. Ten days ago he took to his bed with a pronounced attack of pneumonia. Despite the attention of leading physicians he steadily grew worse. He maintained consciousness up to the last moment, constantly chatting with relations and friends on his dramatic career. His last public appearance was at his benefit here two years ago, when he recited "Sheridan's Ride." The poem was written in this city by Thomas Buchanan Read and recited for the first time thirty years ago by Murdoch during a performance at the old Pike Opera-House.

[James E. Murdoch was born in Philadelphia in 1811 and made his first stage appearance on the boards of the old Arch Street Theater in that city in 1838. He afterward supported Edwin Tree in New York and made tours through Canada, the West, and afterward in England. During the Civil War he gave readings in aid of the Sanitary Commission and served on the staff of Gen. Rousseau. For some years he taught elocution and in 1845, with William Russell, published "Orthophony; or, Culture of the Voice," a standard work. His first dramatic effort was Glenelvan, the villain in "Douglas." He soon settled on the stage as a profession. He studied elocution under Lemuel B. White, the instructor of Edwin Forrest. At that time the stage was practically under the control of the English and an English company was playing at the old Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia. He could not secure permission to play in any capacity testing his ability with the company, and so his father rented a theater for one night from the English management. Murdoch appeared as Frederick in Kotzebue's "Lover's Vows," and made a hit. Then he sought a position and arranged to go with the Vincent Decamp company on a tour of the South at $18 a week. The financial failure of the venture stranded him in Georgia. He reached Augusta on the day that Forrest had a difficulty with the actor who had been playing Pythias to his Damon, and Murdoch got the part. He continued with Forrest for some time, in the '30's he played Romeo to Eliza Riddle's Juliet. Later he was with Fannie Kemble in Philadelphia, where he also played with Eliza Tree. During the latter engagement he nearly lost his life by a mistake in taking arsenic instead of medicine prescribed for indigestion. It was a long time before he recovered, and for years afterward he could not stand the strain of acting.

In 1845 he returned to the stage, and this was the beginning of the greatest period of his successes. He began to play Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and Richelieu. He made trips to California in 1849 and 1853, in 1852 he produced the play, "De Soto," the closing tableaux of which are represented in the celebrated picture of Powell in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. In 1854 he visited Europe, playing in the Haymarket, London, the longest series of consecutive performances he ever gave. The season continued for 110 nights and his name never afterwards occupied second place on any bill. After his patriotic readings in 1861 he lived in retired life for fifteen years and in 1879, the semi-centennial of his first appearance, he went to Philadelphia for a farewell performance. His stage career ended in 1888, when he played in the dramatic festival in Cincinnati, O. He survived all but the youngest of his contemporaries, and the only one now on the stage is Mrs. Drew. He did much in a literary way, principally biographies of stage celebrities, and altogether played 126 characters. He leaves three daughters and a son, the latter living in Philadelphia. The funeral will take place Sunday in Cincinnati.]

Evanston National Bank May Resume.

National Bank Examiner George D. Caldwell is busy on the books of the Evanston National Bank. It will take until this evening to complete the examination. The examiner will make his report to the Controller Monday morning. The closing up of the depositors' pass books will require a week or more. The depositors have recovered from their fright. Mr. Rosenberg, one of the directors, said last evening that every depositor would be paid in full, and in all probability the bank will be reorganized in a few days.

Justice Willmot Voted Out.

At yesterday's meeting of the Town of Lake Board of Auditors an opinion of ex-Judge Moran stating that the seats occupied by Justices Willmot and Becker legally belonged to Justices Caldwell and Tatge was adopted by a vote of 5 to 1. Justice Willmot, who cast the dissenting vote, expressed contempt for the other members and said he would seek redress in the courts.

Two Firemen Seriously Injured.

While at a $500 fire in E. F. Gavin's candy factory at No. 143 Canal street last night John F. Flodd, brakeman on Engine No. 40, had a leg broken, and George Furnald, Captain of Insurance Patrol No. 1, had his shoulder dislocated. They fell through an open scuttle in the fourth floor, where they had gone with the hose.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale equals that of all others combined.

Made with the pure acid of the grape.

BEATEN BY LABORITES

PATRICK MURPHY AND JAMES STEWART MAKE ALLEGATIONS.

They Claim That President Russell of the Building Trades Council and a Lot of Walking Delegates Gave Them an Awful Clubbing on Washington Boulevard Because They Are Against the Unions—Warrants for the Alleged Assailants for Assault with Intent to Kill.

Patrick Murphy and James Stewart, No. 19 South Sangamon street, say they were brutally assaulted by a crowd of men on Washington boulevard, between Green and Halsted streets, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They say their assailants were President Russell and a number of walking delegates from the Building and Trades Council, and that the cause of the assault was that Murphy, who is a lathing contractor, refused to meet with the demands of the council in the matter of employing men on certain contracts during the last three months. Murphy swore out warrants yesterday at the Desplaines Street Police Station for the arrest of President Russell and the board of walking delegates of the council for assault with intent to kill.

Messrs. Murphy and Stewart were seen at No. 19 South Sangamon street yesterday. Murphy is suffering with an extensive scalp wound on the top of his head. His face is severely bruised and his cheek bone fractured. Stewart's face was pounded almost into jelly. His eyes are swollen shut, and his skin in various places is badly bruised.

Contractor Murphy's Story.

Said Contractor Murphy: "For years I have refused to be bulldozed by the trades unions. Not long ago in New York I was so troubled by the union loafers that I organized a separate union, which operated under a State charter and soon overshadowed the other organizations. By this I made enemies. Afterwards in San Francisco I was attacked because I took contracts at variance with the wishes of the local unions. On coming to this city I maintained the right to hire both union and non-union men as I thought best. A few months ago I took a big lathing contract on Fifty-fifth street. The delegates from the Builders' and Traders' Council came around and said they would take off all the men in the building if I didn't forfeit the contract and quit. I was offered $100 to with draw. I refused and finished the job. My next contract was on a building now being put up by Usher & Curran at Sixty-third street and Drexel boulevard. The walking delegates, whose names I do not know, have been interfering with my men and making threats. A week or so ago one of them came into the building and talked in a manner I would not stand. I told him if he did not get out I would throw him out. He went away saying that I would hear from the matter later.

"This morning about 8 o'clock Mr. Stewart and I started for our work at Sixty-third street and Drexel boulevard from this house, No. 19 South Sangamon street. We were crossing Washington boulevard near Green street when a crowd of ten or twelve men sprang upon us before I knew where they came from. In their hands were clubs, brass knuckles, and tools. I was knocked down by a man whom I recognized as Russell of the Building and Trades Council. He had on brass knuckles and struck me in the face. One of his companions, a walking delegate whose name I do not know, slashed me over the head with a knife. The blood flowed over my face and blinded me. Several of the ruffians sprang on me and kicked me in the face and on the body. I struggled desperately, but could not get away.

Stewart Fires a Shot.

"My companion, James Stewart, was set upon at the same time. Fortunately he had a revolver or I believe we would have been killed. As soon as he could Stewart drew his revolver and fired. Some of the cowards then ran away, but two of them caught Stewart by the arms and pinioned his hands so that he could not use his revolver. The weapon was then wrested away from him. After our assailants, who were five times our number, had kicked and pounded us almost into an insensible condition they took to their heels.

"I intend to have these men investigated by the United States District Attorney, if possible, on the ground of conspiracy. At any rate these men cannot escape the charge of assault. I will swear that Russell was the man who struck me with the brass knuckles. I have sworn out warrants for Russell and the Board of Walking Delegates as a whole, so as to find and identify our assailants. I would know them if I could see them."

James Stewart corroborated Mr. Murphy's story. "I am positive that Russell was one of the men," he said. "The other ten were walking delegates I have seen before. I have been threatened by the Chicago Journeymen Lathers' Independent Union for working for Mr. Murphy and was fined and compelled to leave the union."

Mrs. Passy Saw It.

Mrs. J. P. Passy, who lives on Washington boulevard, between Green and Halsted streets, and who saw the assault, said: "The ruffians rolled the men around the street and kicked them brutally. I heard shots fired and saw that one of the men assaulted was using his revolver. Blood seemed to flow all around. I thought at first it was a case of robbery. There was quite a crowd on the street, but it all happened so suddenly that everybody seemed to be dazed at the sight. After the shots were fired I saw the men who had made the assault run down Green street. Before the shots I heard cries of 'murder!' There were many people who saw the assault and I should say it would be no trouble to get witnesses. I think it was a wonder the men were not killed. I was surprised to see them get up from the middle of the road and limp away."

Two detectives from the Desplaines Street Station were out yesterday looking for the Board of Walking Delegates to take them into custody.

President Russell said last night: "I was coming along the street this morning. Murphy saw me and rushed at me. I defended myself. I used no knuckles. I have witnesses to prove this. Those who were with me did not participate in the fight. If the officer who has the warrant will come around I will go with him peaceably at any time. This infuriated non-union man assaulted me twice before. I shall preside tonight at the Building and Trades Council, and as President of the Board of Business Agents of the trades I can be found any evening at our headquarters. I am ready to be arrested and tried at any time for what I have done to Murphy."

DR. TALMAGE MAY COME TO CHICAGO.

Said to Have Received a Call at an Annual Salary of $50,000.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—It is reported that Dr. Talmage has an offer from a Chicago church at a yearly salary of $50,000. Many are inclined to believe that his sudden determination to have a church free from debt or to resign has been precipitated by this offer. Every one knew that the church was still in great difficulty and that the payment of $20,000 a short time since had only averted the final crisis for a time, but it was not anticipated that it would arrive so soon. It is regarded as almost certain that if Dr. Talmage does resign he will accept the Chicago call.

Panama and Pacific Mail.

The Panama railroad company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company are about to settle their differences through the agency of C. P. Huntington, acting for the steamship company. Mr. Huntington said he would not give the basis of the settlement today, but that he would probably be able to make it public early next week. He could not say whether the steamship lines which the Panama railroad people are now conducting would be discontinued.

Striving for Schlumberger's Millions.

Surrogate Ransom revoked yesterday the letters of administration previously granted to a woman living at No. 71 West Thirty-sixth street on the ground that she was never the wife, as she alleged, of Jean Gustave Schlumberger. His millions, which he inherited shortly before his death, will probably now go intact to his brothers and sisters. He died before he received a penny of the money, and heavily in debt.

Death of the Peruvian Giant.

Santos Mamia, the Peruvian giant, who was to have been exhibited at the World's Fair, died at Bellevue Hospital today. He was admitted Thursday, having been taken there from the Press club fair, where he had been quartered. Santos came to this country several months ago from Bolivia in company with a troup of seventeen Bolivian Indians, who were deserted by their manager and stranded in Philadelphia.

Gotham Brevities.

Charles S. Sinclair pleaded guilty today to robbing the Armour Packing company of $565. He had been manager for the concern. He was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment.

Judge McAdam has set aside the assignment of Edward M. Benjamin, silk importer, made April 20, 1893, and declared the various transfers of property by Mr. Benjamin and a judgment which he allowed to his wife for $143,293 on April 19, 1893, to be fraudulent and void. The schedules of Mr. Benjamin showed: Liabilities, $381,000; actual assets, $210,493.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago:

Launch of the Steamer Manitou.
Chicago Teachers' Club Elects Officers.
Woman's Keeley League Entertainment.
Woman's Congress Continues.
Illumination at the World's Fair.

New Furnishings for Men.

Men's New Spring Neckwear, in Windsors, 4-in-Hands, Flowing End Tecks, Graduated 4-in-Hands, Reversible 4-in-Hands, Reversible Ascots, Bows, Club Ties, etc. They're worth $1. Saturday price, 50c.

200 dozen fine gauge cotton Hose, fast black and new tan shades. They have extra high spliced heels, double soles and toes. They're worth 35c. Saturday price 25c, $2.75 doz.

5 Cases Men's finest quality French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. They're a dollar's worth. Saturday price, 75c.

New and handsome Neglige Shirts, with laundered collars and cuffs. Fine Madras, Zephyrs, Oxfords. $2 worth. Saturday price, $1.50.

200 fine Walking Sticks, with large crook handles, including cherry, crab, oak, ash sticks, sterling silver mountings. $3 worth. Saturday price, $1.50.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRADD.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes. SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRU

FOR PARK PURPOSES.

JUDGE EWING GRANTS AN ORDER TOUCHING THE LAKE FRONT.

It Restrains the City from Leasing Any Part of the Place or Building Any Obstructions Upon It—Lake View Property-Owners Object to the Otto Street Grade and Stop a Contractor's Work—Work on the Drainage Channel Aided by Glacial Action.

Judge Ewing directed yesterday that an order be entered restraining the City of Chicago from leasing any part of the Lake-Front Park to a circus or show or to any party or parties for any purpose except as a public park. The order will also restrain the city from completing the barn now in the course of construction for the stabling of horses of street sweepers or for any other purpose. The order will also restrain the American Express company from using or occupying the building now used by it on this property. The Power Supply and Smoke Abating company and its manager, J. P. Bacon, will be restrained from the use of the property. Judge Ewing further directed that all parties now using the property for any purpose must remove therefrom at some future time to be agreed upon by the parties concerned. And, should the parties fail to agree upon such a time, the court will appoint the time as soon as any disagreement of the parties is made known to him.

Judge Ewing said further that owing to the circumstances surrounding the case he would not order that the circus that has now a lease on the ground for two weeks beginning June 5 should be restrained from occupying the ground, but would order that no extension of the lease be granted its proprietors.

Elbridge Hancy, attorney for Montgomery Ward & Co., said: "The city authorities have rented the property at ridiculously low figures to circuses and other shows. This year they have rented it for two weeks for $5,000. Then the city has for years maintained a yard for storing paving blocks, tar wagons, stones, old lumber, and all sorts of rubbish, and lately it proposes to add another objectionable building for stabling sixty garbage horses and wagons. Last Monday it commenced the erection of such a building, and I compelled the city to quit work as soon as I discovered it."

The original injunction applied only to property north of the center of Madison street, while the order obtained today will embrace the whole property of the Lake-Front Park from Randolph street to Park row.

"My client's idea is to put the park to the use for which it was originally intended. A number of property-owners whose property fronts on Michigan avenue, north of Madison, have subscribed $10,000, to which Montgomery Ward will add a sufficient sum for the building of a fountain in the center of the park. The final hearing of the case will be before Judge Kettelle, June 1, after which we think that every obstruction on the property will be ordered off."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler made the point that the property in question is part of the old Fort Dearborn addition to the city and that therefore it is not a public park, but merely public grounds.

Montgomery Ward said: "We got out that injunction today for the purpose of restraining the city from putting up a barn on the park property. It claimed it would put in a good sewerage system, but we know better and don't propose to allow them or any one to build a barn or other building on the Lake-Front."

Yardmaster Breen, who has charge of the new barn and the yard full of paving stones and other street material, was quite sure that the barn would be built anyhow. He said: "We have taken out 100 wagon-loads of dirt and rubbish from the yard and will clean the whole place so that it will be in a much better condition than before the stable was built. We intended to better the condition rather than otherwise."

WANTED THE WORK STOPPED.

Lake View Citizens Created a Row Over the Otto Street Grade.

When Contractor Johnson commenced the work of putting in the curbstones on Otto street in Lake View, between North Halsted and North Clark streets, he was met by an excited crowd of property-owners, who objected to the grade. Some time ago the City Council ordered the streets paved with cedar blocks. The grade as established did not protect property-owners from damage by water. The people asked the contractor to stop, but he did not establish the grade and was simply following instructions. After holding an indignation meeting it was decided to enjoin Contractor Johnson pending a settlement of the question. Mr. Johnson waived service of the writ and quit work. Ald. Kleinecke was appealed to and a resurvey and reestablishment of the grade was arranged for. A resolution authorizing the new grade will be offered by Ald. Kleinecke at next Monday night's meeting of the Council. There is now a petition before the Council asking that the name of Otto street be changed to Buckingham place, and that it be made an extension of that thoroughfare.

CHANNEL PLOWED BY GLACIERS.

Builders of the Drainage Canal Aided by Nature—Lecture by Mr. Guthrie.

Eight years' experience making geological surveys in Illinois for the Chicago drainage channel has convinced Civil Engineer Ossian Guthrie that there was a natural path plowed across this State from Chicago southwestward by glaciers during the glacial period.

Last night in a lecture he explained his discoveries to the Chicago Geological Society in room 48 of the Athenæum Building. Mr. Guthrie explained how he came to make the discovery, and how important and useful the knowledge of this natural channel was in building Chicago's drainage channel. On a table were arrayed a row of bowlders. They were mostly Huron or red Jasper conglomerate and represented in the order of arrangement the specimens to be met with from the territory north of Lake Huron in Canada to Alton, Ill. Mr. Guthrie told of the tremendous pressure exerted by the ice fields of Hudson Bay which pushed immense floes of ice southward over the present States of Michigan and Illinois to the Mississippi River.

GAS NEARLY COSTS HER LIFE.

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elmore Found Partly Asphyxiated.

Miss Elmore, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elmore of No. 3749 Vincennes avenue, is lying at the point of death from asphyxiation at her home. Something of a mystery surrounds the case. Miss Elmore returned from a party at about 11 o'clock Thursday night. She failed to appear at breakfast yesterday morning, so a member of the family was sent to call her. No response was made to knocks so the door was forced open and the room was found to be filled with gas and a burner fully open. Miss Elmore at first was thought to be dead, but the physicians who were summoned found evidences of life. They worked with her all day, but failed to restore her to consciousness. The members of the family refuse to talk about the case.

GETS HER TEN DOLLARS BACK.

Mrs. Robinson's Memory Enables Her to Get Even with a Confidence Man.

Mrs. Robinson who keeps a cigar stand in the Calumet Building has a wonderful memory for faces. About a year ago a man came into her store and asked her to change a $20 bill, which she did. When she handed the change out on the show case he slipped a $10 bill out of it while she was getting some smaller change and then claimed that she had not given him the bill. A confederate, who slipped in about that time, told her he had not seen any $10 bill on the show case, so she gave the man another one. Afterwards she counted her cash and found that it was $10 short. Last Tuesday the same man came into her store and throwing out a $10 bill asked for the change. She recognized him instantly, and after getting the bill in her hands remarked:

"Now we are even. You cheated me out of $10 about a year ago."

The man protested his innocence and threatened to have her arrested. She put on her hat and told him to go with her to the Central Station and let the police be the judge of which one to lock up. He would not go, but finally went away, saying he would come back again. Mrs. Robinson reported the matter to Detective Sergeant Broderick, who detailed an officer to watch for the stranger and arrest him if seen round the cigar stand again.

TO HAVE THE WILL CONSTRUED.

Trustees of the Newberry Library Want Leave to Make Long Term Leases.

The Newberry Library began a suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Attorney-General of the State as the legal representative of the people. The object of the suit is to have a clause of the Newberry will construed by the court and the Attorney-General instructed to abide by the order. The clause in question prohibits the making of a lease of any of the property devised to the library for a longer period than twenty years. The library corporation finds that such a short term lease will not bring as large a rental as a lease for a longer period, particularly in the central portions of the business districts, where expensive buildings may be erected.

Walter L. Newberry left an estate worth millions. It was devised to his widow and his only children, two daughters. It was provided that if either of the two daughters died without issue one-half of the property should go towards creating a fund for the erection and maintenance of a public library. The property was not to be given to this use until after the death of his widow and children. The last to die was the widow, who passed away in 1891. In the next year the Newberry Library was organized and incorporated and the erection of the building on Walton place begun.

While the property was in the hands of the trustees the clause in the will limiting the terms of leaseholds was regarded as binding. The library raises the point now that a liberal construction of this clause will relieve the corporation of this restriction and enable it to obtain a large income for the benefit of the public.

WITNESSES WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.

Lawyer Mead's Mission in America Has So Far Been Fruitless.

John I. Mead, an Australian lawyer, is at the Great Northern. He is in Chicago after one or two men who are wanted in Sydney as important witnesses in a murder trial which is to come up there shortly. Mr. Mead believed when he came to Chicago that he would have no trouble in finding his men, but said last night that he expects to locate them in a few days. The Antipodean attorney refuses to disclose the nature of the case he is so greatly interested in, but he says that the men will return with him if he once gets them in sight. The wanted witnesses left Australia to avoid appearing in the case, and Mr. Mead has spent three months in looking up their whereabouts.

NOT INTERESTED IN A DRIVEWAY.

Illinois Central Had Nothing to Do With the Alleged Lake-Front Scheme.

"The spread eagle report that appeared in an evening paper to the effect that the Illinois Central railroad has a scheme for a driveway along the lake from down town to Jackson Park is absolutely false in every part," said John Dunn, assistant to President Fish. "It is simply too silly to waste any time over. The Illinois Central railroad company has been openly acquiring rights for years past simply and solely to protect its own right along the shore, and to no other purpose in the world. Some such sort of a scheme was sprung by Pullman, Caton, and other owners of property along the lake, in '91, but when it got to the Legislature it was fought so desperately as to cause its defeat. No, sir, the Illinois Central has nothing and wants nothing whatever to do with this harebrained $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 scheme."

Jury Discharged as Incompetent.

The jury in the case of John Keenan and John McGee, on trial before Judge Ewing for burglary, was discharged as incompetent after returning a verdict of not guilty. Keenan and McGee are railroad brakemen. They were indicted for breaking into the store of Michael T. Cahill, No. 995 West Lake street. They were arrested in the act. The defense was that they were drunk and did not know what they were about. McGee admitted entering the place, but claimed that he fell through the window. When the jury filed into the court-room and the verdict was read Judge Ewing looked surprised, then angry. "You have shown yourselves incompetent to justly try cases between the State and the defendants," said the Judge, "and I, therefore, discharge you from further duty this term."

Mark the Doctor's Wedding Anniversary.

The residents of West Adams street were greeted yesterday morning by the strains of such a band as is seldom heard in the open air. Shortly before noon the Von Bulow band from Germany, now playing at the Troeadero, established itself before Dr. Ziegfeld's residence, No. 501 West Adams street, and proceeded to play several of its finest selections. The crowd that gathered, attracted by so unusual an event, quite filled the street for some distance and it was some time before it was understood that the occasion was the anniversary of Dr. Ziegfeld's wedding. After the serenade the doctor and his wife welcomed the sixty musicians to their home, where they were pleasantly entertained for an hour.

Sheriff Takes Possession.

The Sheriff took possession yesterday of the wholesale manufacturing establishment of Isadore Jonas & Co., at No. 146 State street. Judgments aggregating $9,000 were entered against the firm in the Circuit Court yesterday, and on these executions were issued. Jonas & Co. have a store in Pittsburg, Pa., which was placed in the hands of a receiver last week, and this is said to be the principal cause of the failure. "The firm has $50,000 in assets," said Isaac Mayer, who represents the judgment creditors, "and their liabilities here do not exceed $25,000. They will pay every dollar they owe in full. The failure may be attributed to a partnership quarrel."

Stolen Cigars Recovered.

While a freight train on the Michigan Central railroad was running from Kensington to the yards at Sixteenth street Thursday afternoon one of the freight cars was forced open and $1,000 worth of cigars taken. The case was placed in the hands of the officers and yesterday afternoon two men said to be well-known thieves were arrested on a charge of having committed the burglary. They gave the names of James Anderson and Robert Cornshaw. Later in the day they confessed that they had stolen the goods and told the officers that they were hidden in a vacant shed at the foot of Twentieth street, from which place they were recovered.

Boy Killed by a Lumber Wagon.

Roy Willis, 7 years old, was run over yesterday by a lumber wagon near the corner of Sixty-ninth street and Grant avenue, receiving such injuries that he died in a short time. The boy attempted to run across the street to get on a street car, and while doing so was struck by the wagon. The wheels passed over him. He was taken into a drug store where he died. The driver's name is George Bray, and the Englewood police are holding him to await the action of the Coroner's jury at the inquest, which will be held today. The boy lived at No. 448 Sixty-ninth street.

Wants His Charge Extended.

Judge Tuley heard arguments yesterday in a suit for a receiver for the Gore Hotel property and the Open Board of Trade Building, which is also a part of the estate owned by Patrick Heffron. Heffron and Gore were partners in business and when Gore died litigation ensued in dividing the property. A receiver was appointed for the hotel and in this suit the receiver asks to have his charge extended over all the property involved in the partition suit. The hearing was continued.

Early Closing of Warehouses.

We, the undersigned, agree to close our respective places of business Saturdays at 12:30 o'clock from May 20 to Aug. 26, inclusive: Jones & Laughlins (limited), Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Scully Steel and Iron company, S. D. Kimbark, Crerar, Adams & Co., C. H. Gurney company, Crescent Steel company, Park, Bro. & Co. (limited), Howe, Brown & Co. (limited), Sanderson Bros. Steel company, E. D. Kimball & Co., C. H. B. Sheet Milling company.

Religious Convention Opened.

The first meeting of a religious convention for the purpose of deepening spiritual life was held last night at the Chicago Avenue Church, La Salle and Chicago avenues. The Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor presided. The Rev. Charles Inwood preached. The convention is conducted by three delegates from the Keswick convention of Cumberland, England. These delegates are the Rev. Hubert Brooke, the Rev. Charles Inwood, and the Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor. The meetings will be continued until next Wednesday.

Accused of Extortion.

J. A. Hatfield, a West Side politician, and Duncan Malloy, a lawyer, were made defendants in Justice Blume's court on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Hattie Russell, who keeps a massage establishment on West Madison street, alleges that before the recent Mayoral election a number of politicians, including a West Side police official, extorted money from her in order to secure her protection from police interference. She says she gave them small sums at intervals, the aggregate being over $100. The case was continued until next Friday afternoon.

Eastern Star Entertainment.

Chapter 161 of the Order of the Eastern Star last night held a musical and literary entertainment in the society's rooms at No. 83 Madison street. Mrs. E. J. Aubrey, the Matron of the order, presided. Miss Nourse and Miss Chisholm rendered the sleigh-bell duet and Mr. McCabe gave a musical selection. A recitation by Miss Lontree followed and then Mr. Gill sang "Jerusalem." Refreshments were served.

Charged with Contempt.

August Moldenhauer, a Desplaines Justice of the Peace, was brought before Judge Grosscup yesterday on a writ of attachment for contempt of court. He had failed to appear as a witness in a case. Attorney Hamilton, who secured the writ, informed the court, however, that Mr. Moldenhauer was not to blame, as he had been in attendance for two days waiting a call for the case, and had gone away believing that it would be passed. The attorney promised to pay the fees in the matter himself, and the court discharged the accused.

Items.

Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, Mo., has removed Health Commissioner Brennan of that city, on the charge of incompetency.

Emma Wirth made a voluntary assignment in the County Court to Harry Cragg. Assets are placed at $5,834; liabilities at $5,823.

At the Hammond Typewriter company's office, No. 196 La Salle street, a register has been placed for the enrollment of spelling reformers visiting the city.

J. W. Sandeson, the wheat king of Brandon, Man., has disappeared. He owes at home about $50,000 and a detective from Scotland Yard is after him for alleged shady acts while in Europe a few months ago.

Edwin Gaffner, a painter, died early yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital from injuries received by falling from a scaffold on the Vienna Café Building, on Midway Plaisance, Thursday afternoon.

The manhole at the northwest corner of Madison and Aberdeen streets exploded yesterday afternoon. The large iron cover was blown twenty feet in the air, and was broken into small pieces when it landed on the pavement. No one was injured.

John Serback, a teamster for the Schoenhofen Brewing company, was driving across the cable tracks at Ontario and Clark street yesterday when a Lincoln avenue grip crashed into his wagon, upsetting it and throwing Serback to the ground. He was seriously injured about the head and limbs.

At the afternoon session of the Christian Life convention at the Moody Institute yesterday the Rev. Charles Inwood and the Rev. Mr. McGregor resumed their exhortations. Mr. Inwood discoursed upon the analogy between the priestly consecration described in the Old Testament and the spiritual consecration which is necessary in the life of every professing Christian.

The attorney for the defendant in the Slopka murder case yesterday made an effort to have Judge Horton instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The attorney made the motion on the ground that the indictment was faulty, etc. Another motion to discharge on the ground of insufficiency of evidence was made, and likewise denied. The hearing of the evidence was continued.

Michael Gleason was before Justice Dooley yesterday charged with picking the pockets of Fred Brass of Marshall County, Kas. Mr. Brass alleges that while walking along Halsted street Thursday afternoon Gleason jostled up against him and took his pocketbook. Officer Pease of the Maxwell Street Station arrested Gleason. The case was continued until Monday in $1,000 bonds.

George R. Taylor was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds by Justic Dooley yesterday morning on a charge of robbery. William Tinan, a building contractor, says that while he was on his way home Friday night he was held up by Taylor on Laflin street near Monroe. Taylor thrust a revolver in his face and commanded him to give up his valuables. Lieut. Hartnett arrested Taylor.

John Walsh and Edward Morgan were arrested Thursday night in the act, the officers claim, of picking pockets. Yesterday they were brought before Justice Quinn at Hyde Park. Officer Brown told the court that the men had offered them $10 for his fare and from custody. On hearing this the Justice continued the cases until Monday morning in bonds of $1,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

First Wheat Arrives from Duluth.

The steamer W. H. Gratwick arrived from Duluth yesterday morning with the first load of wheat ever brought from that port to Lake Superior to Chicago. It was consigned to Miller. Receipts of grain by lake from Milwaukee have been great when a corner was on have been frequent, and in some instances grain has been brought back from Buffalo, sometimes on the same steamer which carried it there, but never before has wheat been brought from Duluth. The freight on this shipment was 3 cents a bushel. So seldom do the Chicago elevators take grain out of boats that the work of unloading the Gratwick at the Illinois Central proceeded slowly yesterday.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain freights showed an advancing tendency, 1¾ cents being paid on cargoes of wheat. Vesselmen will try hard to establish that figure as the rate. Charters—To Kingston: J. J. Hill, Argonaut, corn all rail, 3 cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: G. W. Davis, wheat, Buffalo, 1¼.

DULUTH, MINN.—Today's charters were at 2¼ for Buffalo.

DETROIT, MICH.—Charters: Coal—Mt. Blanc Sandusky, Grand Marais, 70; West, Toledo, St. Clair, 65; Todman, Toledo to Goderich, 50. Lumber—White Star, Johns Island to Toledo, $1.50; Magee, Blind River to Toledo, $1.50.

CLEVELAND, O.—Some little inquiry for Escanaba tonnage has developed at 60 cents, with the Ashland rate at 90, and Marquette 85. Charters: Pope, Palmer, Livingstone, Ashland to Lake Erie ports, 95; Glidden, Warmington, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Vessels refuse to carry coal at the present Chicago rates, and shippers offered 50 cents without getting any tonnage. Charters: Sauber, Sage, Alverson, Duluth, 30; Isabel Reed, Sheboygan, 40. Canal freights are somewhat unsettled at the highest rate, 4½ cents on wheat to New York. Canal navigation is only partly resumed. The railroad elevators refuse to take any grain unless for rail shipment, though they have plenty of room. Over a million wheat reported today and the canal houses are all full.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The steamer India was brought back from Erie today by two tugs. Its rudder and sternpost are gone.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—The current has gone down to six miles an hour today, and vessels can move around the river once more.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 19.—One hundred thousand bushels of wheat are to be shipped to Milwaukee from Duluth by lake for milling purposes.

PORT HURON, MICH., May 19.—The steamer H. S. Pickands was picked up with disabled machinery on Lake Huron by the tug Haight and will tow to Detroit for repairs.

MARQUETTE, MICH., May 19.—A southeast gale is blowing tonight at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour, packing the ice into the harbor so tightly that vessel movements are greatly impeded.

DULUTH, MINN., May 19.—The wrecked steamer Everett reached port tonight. It is split open in several places and leaks badly. After discharging its cargo it goes in dry dock. H. B. Earhart & Co. succeed to the business of the late Samuel Shannon.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Grain—W. H. Gratwick, Superior. Lumber—R. C. Reid, A. E. & A. Martin, Menominee; R. C. Wente, Ed. Buckley, Manistee; James L. Hurd, Marquette; Albert Soper, Ludington. Posts—E. P. Joyce, St. Martin's Bay. Salt—Maggie Marshall, Manistee. Sundries—City of Duluth. Hay—Annie Laura, Kewaunee.

Cleared—Grain—Fred Mercur, Tuscarora, Milwaukee, Buffalo; A. Weston, Eleanor, Jeanette, Port Huron; Quito, Kingston; Hattie B. Pereue, Empire; W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg. Light—C. C. Trowbridge, Detour; Levi Grant, Jessie L. Boyce, B. C. Reid, J. J. Boyce, D. DeWolf, Mackinac, Menominee; J. H. Butts, Jesse H. Farwell, Monohansett, Buffalo; Ida, M. Dall, Ford River; Ann Maria, William B. Ogden, Transfer, Allegheny, Manistique; L. B. Coates, Masonville; Robert C. Wente, Manistee; Maggie Duncan, Crab River; Arctic, Pine Lake; Phœnix, Manitowoc; Philetus Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—W. B. Morley.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—Three Brothers.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Departed—Tice, Kingfisher Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seguin. Cleared—Alcona, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Swain. Cleared—Bussia, Buffalo.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Departed—Stewart, Canisteo, Pomeroy, Sault.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Mercury, Conneaut. Cleared—Mars, Chicago.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Cleared—Montmorency, Toledo; Wright, Jenness, Cleveland.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Naghtin, Luckey, Contest, Hackley, Winnie Wing.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived—Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia. Cleared—Young, Pawnee, Uganda.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—St. Peter, Hadley. Cleared—Susquehanna, Racine; Redfern, Milwaukee; Orion, Waubashene.

DETROIT, MICH.—Arrived—Fannie Campbell. Cleared—Light—Boody, Cleveland; wheat, Barkalow, Cleveland.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Smith, Aldrich, Seymour, Wood, Lyons, Davis. Up—Boscobel and consorts, Westover, Bliss, Powaukee.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Bartlett, Hundred Sixteen, Hundred Twenty-seven. Cleared—Idaho, Iron Age, Iron City, Linick, Harper, Frontenac.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Outhwaite, Owen, Wetmore, Brunette, Thomas Wilson, Hundred One, Neosho. Cleared—Wawatam, La Salle, Marquette.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Elfinmere, Iroquois, Hundred Four, Philadelphia. Cleared—Merchandise: Alaska, Duluth; coal: Elphicke, Ward, Duluth; light: Ironton.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—James Richards, Helena, Drake, Cadillac, Hackett, Buckeye State, Porter Chamberlain. Cleared—Kate Winslow, Chicago; Indis, Buffalo.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Hope, Robert Wallace, Ira Owen. Cleared—Coal: Erie Belle, Hamilton; Aztec, Duluth; Saposen, Superior; light: Rhodes, Fort Williams; Hesper, Cobb, Duluth; John Duncan, Erie.

WELLAND CANAL.—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—New Orleans, Hecla, Chicago; Calvin, Oswlon. Au-

gusta, Toledo. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Porter Chamberlain and consorts, Oswego; Bigelow and consorts, Ogdensburg.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Omaha, Everett, Japan, Traverse. Cleared—Mitchell, Specular, Magnetic, wheat; Empire State, Gilbert, flour, Buffalo; Langell, Arcadia, Kewaunda, lumber; Aurora, Case, Adams, Two Harbors; S. Minch, Wailuia, Minneapolis, San Diego, Ashland.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Sibley, Twin Sisters, M. T. Green, Unadilla, Richard Winslow, Alfred Wright, Emma Thompson, Folsom and consorts. Sailed—Merrimac, Milwaukee; Massachusetts, Maryland, Peck, Crosthwaite, Fairport; Cambria, Missouri, Ashtabula; Panther, Manasoit, Cormorant, Wall, Lake Erie ports. Southeast gale, smokey.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Fillsbury, 10:30 last night; Ionia, 12; Scranton, 12:30; Hudson, 2; Samson, 5; Favorite, 8:40; Wade, 9; Lindsey, 9:15; Buffalo, 11:30; Benjamin, Washburn, 1 p. m.; Cayuga, 2:30; Hayward, Prestige, 4:15. Up—Codorus, 11 last night; Chocsaw, 11:30; Syracuse, 12:10; Duluth, Superior, 4:30; Moselle, Florida, 4:40; Commodore, 5; Cambria, Rochester, 5:15; Arctic and consorts, noon; Seattle, 1 p. m.; Oneida, 5:15.

Down—Torrent and consort, 7; Fitzgerald, 8. Up—Flint, 6. Wind northeast; fresh, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Down—Northern Light, 7:30 last night; C. B. Lockwood, 11:30; Gilchrist, Ferguson, 12; Richmond, Barnum, 1:30. Corsica; City, McGregor, 3:30; Castalia, 4:30; T. W. Palmer, 5; Hale, Martin, 6; Shrigley, Wilson, Brink, Vega, 7. Livingstone, 11; Ausonia, noon; Bannockburn, noon; Ranney, Adriatic, 1 p. m.; Fryer, 2; Iosco, 3:30; One Hundred Seven, 5. Up—Northern Wave, 9:30 last night; Marina, 6:30 this morning; Moore, 9; Sweepstakes, 3 p. m.; Northern Queen, 4; Erin, Maggie, 5. Clear, calm.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Cuba, Montana, Saucony, Gladstone, One Hundred and Two, Peter Porter Chamberlain, A. Smith, Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, Gratwick No. 2, St. Paul, A. P. Grover, London, Madden, Homer, Webb, Goslawk. Cleared—Merchandise—Wyoming, Chemung, Chicago. Coal—Saranac, Berlin, Chicago; E. M. Peck, Duluth; North Wind, Colgate, Superior; F. Brown, Ashland; Curtis, Holland, Fassett, Racine; Arthur, Toledo. Light—Wheeler, Ashland, Forbes, One Hundred and Two, Duluth; Brazil, Stauber, Superior; Gladstone, Ashland; Olympia, Sault.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Stanwood, Anderson, Lyon, 10:20 last night; Flower, 10:40; Corsica, 12:10 p. m.; Norman, 12:30; Eddy, 1:30; Manchester, 2:10; Elgin, 3:20; Fedora, 3:30; Lehigh, 3:30; Briton, 5:10; Rowan, 6:50; Saxon, 7; Vance, 8:20; Topeka, 8:30; Thomas Hand and consorts, 9:10; Griffin, 10:10; Harlem, 9:40 p. m.; Paris, Page, 3:20; Maruba, 5:20; Down—Hopkins, Kelly, 1:30 a. m.; Cormorant, 2:30; Wissahickon, 3:10; Frost, 3:30; Genoa, 3:50; Samoa, Vance, 4:50; Boltec, Mistec, Tioga, 6:20; Badger State, 8:10; Tuttle, 8:30; Mariposa, 11; Lycoming, noon; Gogebic, consort, 12:30 p. m.; Jewett, 12:30; Avon, 2; Glasgow, 3:20; Coffinberry, O'Neill, 4; Cumberlands, Sheldon, Pickands, 4:30; Yakima, Wadena, 4:50; China, Lockwood, 5; Washburn, 5:40.

Up—Edwards, Golden Age, Foster, Pratt, Ash, 8:40; Susquehanna, 10. Down—Niland, Queen City, 6; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Tacoma, Africa and barge, Davidson, 6:30; Oades, Redwing, 7:10; German, 8:40; Germanic, Hutchinson, 9; America, Norway, 10.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Edwards, Golden Age, Charles Foster, 10:30 last night; Topeka, 11:40; Thomson and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Roman, Saxon, 1:20; Manhattan, Paris, Marion Page, 5; Harlem, 6; Pratt, Ash, 9:40; Briton, 11; Griffin, 11:10; Nicol, 11:30; Maruba, noon; Kershaw and consorts, 2 p. m.; Plankinton, 9:10. Down—Schuck, Susquehanna, 9:50; American Union, St. Lawrence, J. J. Richards, 4:10; Weed, 5:30; Continental, Holland, 6. Down—New York, 10:20 last night; Hebard, consorts, 4 a. m.; Samoa, Vance, 12:30 p. m.; Genoa, 7:40; Genoa, 8:40; Frost, 9; Wissahickon, 9:10; Business, 9:30; A. L. Hopkins, Ed Kelly, 9:40; Barnum, 10:40; Tioga, 11; Samoa, Vance, 12:30 p. m.; Badger State, 1:40; Toltec, Mistec, 2; Horace Tuttle, 3:10; Mariposa, 3:30; Wyoming, 5; Lycoming, 6:40.

Up—Lily, 7:00; Pioneer, 8:20; Alaska, 8:30; Berlin, Elphicke, 9:00. Down—Scott, 7:30; Torrent and raft, 7:40; Avon, 8:20; Glasgow, 9:00; Gogebic consort, 9:10.

ST. LOUIS LIMITED

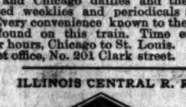
Via Wabash Line.

The Chicago-St. Louis Limited, leaving Chicago daily except Sunday at 10:32 a. m., is now a solid vestibuled train, built especially for the traffic between Chicago and St. Louis, arriving St. Louis 6:45 p. m.

It is made up of café car, library car, parlor car, palace day coaches, and smoking car, arranged in the order named. It makes quicker time Chicago to St. Louis than any of our competitors. Café service meals a la carte, of a quality equal to any restaurant. The library is equipped with all the standard works. The St. Louis and Chicago dailies and the leading illustrated weeklies and periodicals are kept on file. Every convenience known to the traveler is to be found on this train. Time eight and a quarter hours, Chicago to St. Louis.

Ticket office, No. 201 Clark street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.



World's Fair Special Trains—Evening Service.

Tonight and on other evenings when the Fair is open above trains will continue to run through the evening at intervals of ten minutes or less. Last train will leave Sixtieth street station returning at eleven o'clock.

NEW DETROIT LINE.

Via Wabash.

Thirteen miles the shortest line Chicago to Detroit. Trains leave as follows:

8:30 a. m., daily, except Sunday, Chicago and Detroit local.

2:30 p. m., daily, Detroit, Montreal, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston Vestibuled Limited.

10:30 p. m., daily, Detroit, Toronto, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Night Express.

10:00 a. m., daily, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York fast line.

Change of Time on Pennsylvania Short Lines.

On and after Sunday, May 21, express trains of the Pennsylvania Short Lines will leave Chicago Union Passenger Station, Canal and Madison streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York daily at 9:50 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 3:15 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and 11:30 p. m.

For Logansport, Marion, Piqua, Columbus, and the Southeast daily at 9:50 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

For Cincinnati, Dayton, and the South daily at 9:45 a. m. and 9 p. m.

For Indianapolis, Louisville, and the South daily at 9:45 a. m., 4 p. m., and 9 p. m.

Travelers will please observe the change for the celebrated Keystone Express, which will on and after May 21 leave Chicago at 10:45 a. m., instead of 12:30 p. m., as heretofore, reaching New York two hours earlier than by former schedule.

For special information address or call upon H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Short Lines, No. 248 Clark street, Chicago.

Custard Pies,

Puddings, sauces, etc., made with Borden's Condensed Milk, are far superior to those prepared with ordinary milk; it is superior to cream. Delivered daily, Sundays excepted, by the Illinois Condensing company. Offices, No. 8 Wabash avenue and 4255 State street.

A Good Thing to Know.

That the best floor covering, and the one that will stand the hardest wear in any climate is "Wild's Linoleum." First-class carpet dealers keep it. The name is printed on the back. Take no other.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use SOZODONT when you have eaten:
Use SOZODONT your breath to sweeten;
Use SOZODONT to aid digestion:
Use SOZODONT and ask no question.
Preserve your molars, and you wont
Regret the use of SOZODONT.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is known all over the world as the great regulator.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Adolph Heinl, Hedwig Pettner	39—29
Herman Krueger, Bertha Hamlen	30—19
August Prekenfeller, H. Henrietta Schwiescow	35—34
James B. Kelly, Mary Feeley	34—34
Alfred Olsen, Charlotte Jacobsen	30—27
Herman Nichols, Mabel Hillard	22—18
Ernest E. Schlieske, Mary Rehling	24—20
Gustav C. Oesterholm, Hannah Erickson	24—23
George F. W. Mayer, Amy Olin	24—23
Andrew Myers, Christine Blomberg	30—23
Giovanni Airaghi, Gimetina Paulini	33—29
James P. Murphy, Kittie A. Egan	24—24
Oliver Rutter, Fernanda Stromberg	26—16
Lee E. Surss, Mary A. Schritely	40—38
Fred Siegrist, Sophie Wullschlieger	25—25
Olaff M. Marcussen, Christeene F. Konneman	34—33
Martin Umbach, Annie Lieber	27—23
Thomas McDonough, Nora Stanton	28—21
Nils J. Lockren, Caroline L. A. Bergoll	25—25
August L. Turner, Rosi Levy	30—28
Christ Schellhorn, Augusta Angermuller	39—31
Theodore Carlson, Mary Johnson	30—27
Edward Poinier, Jennie Parker	40—38
John Johnson, Josephine Johnson	30—34
Richard Wash, Della Stine	32—32
Charles Burkhardt, Rose Zietlow	21—20
Ernst Hueckler, Selma J. Heckman	30—28
John Rohan, Nellie Kennedy	29—24
Emil Forsberg, Ellen Bergstrom	28—24
Charles H. Kuehle, Annie Ferry	23—18
Simon Stankewie, Agnus Bandzuna	34—29
Thomas Papa, Velardino Corie	24—17
Emond Muldoon, Josephine Lafer	30—30
August Jacobi, Augusta Makinsen	26—24
John Beisel, Emma Zimmerman	30—25
Angelo Andreoni, Fidulina Giornette	25—25
Otto A. Beim, Katie Hammerschmidt	25—19
Charles Gutcorley, Dora Nieland	30—30
Albert Thorgreen, Ella Anderson	27—19
Gustaf Johnson, Sarah Johnson	44—37
Harry Sander, Marie Michielsen	31—19
Carolin Smith, Elbertina Hasbrouck	58—41
John Harris, Anna Strand	23—19
Benjamin Reisher, Margaret Malley	46—36
Leo Kolarski, Matilda Sontowska	21—21
John Lawler, Flora Corden	31—30
Louis Carson, Amanda Carison	37—31
Jan. Biesieka, Susanna Holeckova	30—23
August Meyer, Sophie Bartel	24—24
Charles Redpath, Artie Schooley	20—20
Leopold Dethloff, Emilie Loy	30—30
Herman Engelshausen, Anna Kohn	24—21
William Webbert, Minnie Graham	37—23
Robert Heron, Lillie Brannan	24—23
Patrick Maloney, Catherine Cratz	32—26
Alexander Deliforce, Mary Bambo	32—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jacobs Jacobs, Hnida Siawtnska	26—20
Moses Newell, Nova Stanwood	34—18
Charles Hiskser, Maggie Kern	24—17
Henry Pehlsaber, Mary Poltitz

WITHHELD THE LOAN.

SUIT AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST DELAYS BOND NEGOTIATIONS.

Syndicate Greenhut Had Made Arrangements to Borrow a Large Amount of Money—Quo Warranto Proceedings Cause the Capitalists to Ask for More Time—"Outside" Distillers Say Cincinnati Stockholders Would Prefer a Receiver to the Present Management.

Attorney-General Moloney's suit to cancel the charter of the whisky trust had an immediate effect upon the operations of that trust. Arrangements which it had made through President Greenhut for floating a portion of the bonds authorized by the directors came to a pause, the financial people with whom he had negotiated asking for further time to think about the proposition. A rumor rose out of this that the trust directors would apply for a receiver.

President Greenhut said that the fight upon the trust would be contested to the courts of last resort. Meantime, as many of the $9,000,000 of bonds authorized would be issued as were necessary to place the trust in possession of funds that it required. Money was needed badly, he admitted.

The quo warranto case was the theme of a deal of talk in the whisky trade and among the "outside distillers." The gossip among them included statements that somebody was pushing Attorney-General Moloney on. They distrusted the purpose announced for the bonds and made assertions that the bond issue presented conditions which might lead to the destruction of the trust.

President Greenhut spent part of the morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel and part in conference with financial people.

Withholds the Loan.

Mr. Greenhut said that he had heard the rumor that a receiver would be appointed. The receiver talk, he said, probably arose from the fact that the trust was on the loan market. Mr. Greenhut said:

"An institution was about to accept some of the bonds. Now the management want further time. This suit is of course to blame for it."

"How much money were you to have?"

"A large amount."

"The report says $1,000,000."

"Not quite so much as that."

"Was the money wanted for rebate certificates falling due in June?"

"I cannot give the purpose for which the money was wanted."

"Will the suit interfere with the bond issue?"

"We shall go ahead and prepare the mortgage and issue the bonds. I can't tell how the suit will operate against us in placing them. But we have got to raise money. We will fight the suit. I have read Moloney's bill. He doesn't seem to care what we do as long as we don't do it in Illinois. I would like to know certainly who is back of the suit. I have seen the interview with Gov. Altgeld in which he denies any connection with it."

"Could it arise from the present legislative inquiry?"

"It could and probably has. The intention of that inquiry was the hope of securing evidence upon which to base a resolution directing the Attorney-General to proceed with such a suit, and the parties behind that inquiry have probably incited the filing of the bill. The leader is Senator Salomon of Chicago."

Gov. Altgeld says that the action against the whisky trust was taken without his knowledge. "The first notification I had of Attorney-General Moloney's action" said he, "was when I read about it in the newspapers this morning. I have never talked with Mr. Moloney about the case, and in fact, I am now ignorant of what has been done by the trust.

Senator Salomon Displeased.

Senator Salomon was displeased that Attorney-General Moloney should have commenced suit without first consulting Senator Salomon's committee.

"I don't see why he has taken this step and I am particularly curious to know what facts he has and who furnished them. He has never asked the committee for any information or what evidence its investigation has developed. Who primed him with facts? Why hasn't he come before the committee and told us what his facts were? I consider the whole proceeding peculiar. We shall continue the investigation and endeavor to get at the facts."

"Will you subpœna the Attorney-General?"

"He seems to have information. I'll think about it."

Attorney Levy Mayer said there was nobody behind the Attorney-General.

"The proceeding was instituted of his own volition and not upon the relation of any private individual," said Mr. Mayer. "The Attorney-General has simply proceeded against a corporation whose existence he believes to be illegal."

President Greenhut's statement that no money could be borrowed on spirits in the trust's warehouses was criticised by the "outside distillers." The statements were to the effect that a bond issue of $8,000,000 was 100 per cent in excess of the actual value of the plant. Of the trust's eighty distilleries the greater proportion were shut down and dismantled. The trust actually owned the ground under not over half a dozen of its houses. A proper valuation of the plant it was said would be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. This being the case it was said the trust could by no possibility sell the bonds for over 50 cents on the dollar, even were there no litigation pending.

Bad for Certificate Holders.

If an individual or a concern should buy the bonds for 40 cents on the dollar and default were made in the interest payment, the property would be sold and the stockholders would get nothing. "There would be besides the plant $2,000,000 in cash belonging to certificate-holders, which the successful bidder would secure," said one of the outside distillers." The holders of the certificates would have nothing to sue but a bankrupt corporation. I don't say that all this will happen. But out of the history of the trust for six months, a lesson may be extracted which will seem significant if welded with the conditions that are created by the suit. Six months ago the trust paid handsome dividends and the stock was in the 70s. The trust bought and sold for cash, yet dividends have stopped and the trust is considerably desperately hard up for money. The Cincinnati stockholders, who were here at the directors' meeting, said they would rather see the concern go into a receiver's hands than remain under its present management."

Action was begun in the Superior Court Tuesday against Thomas Denehy, the South Water street, whisky dealer, for $7,100 with the United States Distilling company as codefendant. The most interesting feature of the proceedings is that the attorneys for the United States Distilling company are given as Moran, Moran and Moyer and that both Moran and Moyer are associated with Attorney-General Moloney in the prosecution of the whisky cases before Judge Tuley in the Circuit Court. Thomas Denehy said yesterday that the attorneys that were fighting the whisky trust in Judge Tuley's court were the same ones that were prosecuting the case against him. It appears that Denehy has been a patron of the trust for some time. The trust goods delivered to him were through the United States Distilling company, a distributing agency of the trust. The excess for which he received vouchers, signed by President Greenhut of the trust, was seven cents a gallon. May 1 these vouchers had accumulated to the amount of $5,600, and his account with the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, through the United States Distilling company, was $7,100. Then Denehy turned the vouchers and $1,500 in cash to the trust to balance his account in full. The United States Distilling company did not accept this settlement, and now has commenced suit for the full amount.

"Our firm has never represented the trust," said Attorney Levy Mayer. "The United States Distilling company does not belong to the trust. It is a private concern. Its business is that of distilling spirits. It merely sells them to jobbers and compounders. The trust buys $5,600 in rebate vouchers. It then sells trust products, and by the rebate vouchers they have become entitled to $7,100, and has tried to pay with the $5,600 vouchers and the $1,500 in cash. He might just as well try to settle with a claim for damages against a railroad company."

Judge Stein, Moran and Jenkins' standard typewriters, 203 North Canal street.

SMOKETTE

The Best

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Cigar in the World!

Gentlemen smoke them
because they get an

All Havana Filler and a Selected Sumatra Wrapper,

and a cigar way through that is better than many a good cigar sold for 10 cents.

All First-Class Dealers.

THE BRIGHT CIGAR CO.,
52-54 Wabash-av., Chicago,
Distributing Agents.

POWELL, SMITH & CO.,
New York.
Manufacturers.

THEY ADOPT THE BERTILLION SYSTEM.

Associated Chiefs of Police Agree on a Method of Identification—Other Business.

The national organization of Chiefs of Police at the meeting yesterday unanimously adopted the Bertillion system of identification of criminals and agreed to try to get the Legislatures of all the States to pass such laws that it may be generally adopted. Chicago, it was agreed, should be the headquarters or clearing-house of the system, this city having already a large stock of measurements of well-known crooks, besides a large rogues' gallary.

There were a number of new faces at the session yesterday and in all seventy-five Chiefs participated. One of the first things done was to amend the rules so that any Chief of any town of Canada may be admitted to membership. The list of Vice-Presidents was lengthened so as to include one from each of the States and Territories. Some were named, but the most of them will be chosen by the President. The vote on the refusal to accept William Pinkerton, taken at the first session, was reconsidered, and it was voted to make both him and Robert Pinkerton of New York honorary members of the union.

President Seavey announced as the committees to consider the questions of making arrests by telegraph and for vagrancy: Chiefs Jansen, Clack, Hopper, Henley, Rice, Scanlan, and Metcalf, and as the Executive committee: Chiefs Harrigan, O'Mara, and Davis.

A resolution, presented by Chief Harrigan, was adopted whereby the members agreed to assist each other in arresting and detaining criminals wanted by other members in other cities. The rules of the organization were so amended that the annual fees are $5. The convention will meet the second week in May in St. Louis. After the adjournment the members went to the World's Fair.

For a clear head and steady nerves take Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10 cents.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

What the Ice Is

Depends upon what the water was. The absolute purity of re-distilled artesian water is preserved in

HYDROX
PURE ICE

—The microscope proves its crystalline purity.

Surface water from the rivers and lake loses none of its vileness when it becomes

Chicago "Natural Ice"

—it's still full of live germs.

Which goes into your water cooler?

Send for Hydrox our booklet on pure water and pure ice—free.

CONSUMERS' PURE ICE CO., 35th and Butler Sts., Chicago.
TELEPHONE SOUTH 620.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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A SPECIALTY. Under Legal Guarantee. BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days by New and Secret Remedy. You can be treated at home for the same price and guaranteed with those who prefer to come here we will contract to pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills and make no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicite the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind guarantee. Absolute proofs at office or sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MOTHS FURS Stored, Insured, and Repaired.
Absolute Security.
Moderate Charges.
Leave or send order and we will call for goods and deliver policy without delay.
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The Reliable Furriers,
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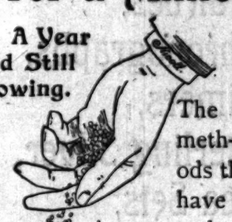
Nicoll THE TAILOR
NEW YORK

Over a Million



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The methods that have given us so large a tailoring business are neither novel nor new.

They are simply making-to-order garments—thousands of garments—at a smaller than common margin of profit—garments suitable for the man limited to $20 or the one privileged to spend $50.

You'll find our stores in all the principal cities. We also receive many mail orders. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Trousers to order..... $5 to $15
Suits to order..... $20 to $50
Overcoats to order..... $18 to $45

Large assortment.

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COR. CLARK & ADAMS, CHICAGO.

RUPTURE.

Dr. PARKER, the most expert in America in the treatment of Rupture, is often called to New York and other cities to treat difficult cases of Rupture. Patentee of the Recentive Truss. New principle. Cures rupture. Purchased by Government free to pensioners. The largest manufactory of Trusses, etc., in the States. Treatise sent free.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State-st., Chicago, opp. Masonic Temple.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Catalogue in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian, or treatise on Rupture cured with Electric Truss, 4 cents.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
201-211 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

This is what they say:

Each succeeding Sunday edition of "The Chicago Tribune" is better than its predecessor. "The Tribune" has no competitor, but a host of imitators.

This is from the Richmond (Ill.) "Gazette."

It's true, too.

Tomorrow's paper will be no exception to the rule. For variety of contents it will challenge the world.

What do you know
About Hayti? Nothing?
Of course you know
Where it is, but you
Probably do not know
About the

Bloody and Barbaric Rites

Common among the Natives, for Voudou Worship prevails And human beings Are frequently sacrificed.

College men are becoming excited over the annual sporting contests to come off next week, when the athletes will have a chance

TO TEST THEIR SKILL.

An expert will write for tomorrow's paper a letter about the different college champions and their chances.

It will be illustrated.

—GATH—

Is still at the Columbian Exposition, looking over the grounds and interviewing people in a promiscuous sort of fashion. He always finds some little bit of gossip worth knowing about.

Possibly
You never
Play poker.
But other people
Do.
Poker stories,
Old and new,
Mostly new,
Will amuse you.

Though you never
Give a dinner,
You may know
How to do it,
For
Ward McAllister
Himself
Will tell you.

Other things there be, both wise and witty. While this "ad." is being written they are piling up, ready for tomorrow. Only a few can be even mentioned.

LIKE SHOP PICTURES—
Harry Furniss says that the display at the Royal Academy is the very worst for many years.

FOR A SUMMER'S REST—
Miss Gilder tells about the plans formed by famous authors for spending their summer vacations.

HIS SPICY CRITICISMS—
Gossip of the stage, as recorded by Willie Winter, always has about it both ability and freshness.

BANKS THAT FAILED—
Reminiscences of the unfortunate careers of some Chicago financial institutions are not amiss.

CINDERELLA AT HOME—
Curious scenes witnessed by a fortunate little girl who caught the dolls at their play.

Order in advance
And have a sure thing.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

JAS. H. WALKER Co

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Saturday—pre-eminently the day of bargains in fashionable furnishings—the day when more merchandise of merit may be had for the money than at any other time—or at any other place.

Derby Capes —Great doings for Saturday.

This is the cape bargain of '93.

Just in—from an overloaded manufacturer—an immense cash purchase at "a price."

Ladies' Derby capes—the correct ideas for summer—superb $12.50 garments to go Saturday at $3.98

Elegant $15.00 capes—in many proper effects—for this occasion.....at $4.98

Girls' Garments —Specials for Saturday.

Saturday—Children's day on our great 2nd floor.

Children's coats—a special lot of our $3.50 and $4.00 jackets in plain cloths—navy and tan—will be offered for Saturday only.....at $2.25

Butterfly collar coats—plain and fancy cloths—prices begin.....at $3.75

Misses' coats—Derby and butterfly collars—at $8.50, at $7.50.....at $5.00

Kid Gloves —and Silk Gloves for Saturday.

One day—one chance. Improve it—now!

Ladies 4-button Kids—in tans, browns and black—plain and embroidered—about half the usual price.....at 75c

Pure silk gloves for ladies—extra heavy—in tans, grays and black—other days they are $1.00, Saturday..... 50c

We are sole agents for the "Centemeri" kid gloves—the perfection of fit and finish—the best.

Underwear —for Ladies —for Saturday.

Noteworthy bargains in trustworthy underwear.

Richelieu ribbed silk vests—in six correct colors and black—never before less than $1.50.....Saturday 89c

Imported lisle thread tights—in ecru and black—knee and ankle—closed or open—down from $1.75..to $1.19

Boys' Clothing —the fashionable—reliable kind.

More of those famous Saturday Specials.

Some of our handsomest $6.00 to $9.50 suits—of proper materials in correct shades and patterns—rightly tailored—three pieces—single and double-breasted.....Saturday $4.89

Boys' knee pants—the $1.00 and $1.50 kinds in variety—go Saturday.....at 69c

The knee pants that sell readily other days for 75c will be.....only 35c

Toilet Articles.

Saturday Specials include many like these:

Triple extracts—Jockey Club—Marie Stuart—crab apple blossom—heliotrope—white lilac—lily of the valley—white rose—and others—per oz.....Saturday 10c

Saturday the best Ammonia.....will be 5c
Pure Vaseline will go.....for 5c
Hinds' honey and almond cream..... 39c
Malvina cream.....Saturday 39c
Colgate's bay rum soap.....per box 25c
Sheffield dentifrice reduced.....to 15c
May Bell's perfume—this sale.....at 29c
French bristle tooth brushes.....now 15c

A dainty luncheon quickly served in our cafe—or neatly prepared for World's Fair visitors.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Tan Footwear is cheapest at Mandel's, and best as well.

You can buy here Tan Blucher Oxfords, hand made, for..... $3.00

And Tan Juliets, silk gored, hand made, that are $4.50 value, for..... $3.50

And Tan Lace and Button Shoes, flexible soles, for..... $3.50

And Tan Russia or Goat Bluchers, that are $5.00 value, for..... $4.00

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

No other make of *Boys' Clothing* is quite so good as Smith, Gray & Co.'s. No other house here carries it.

We offer you 500 Reefers of blue serge and of blue or gray flannel, S., G. & Co. make and $7.50 value, at..... $4.65

And Knee Trouser Suits of fancy mixed all-wool cheviots; double-breasted jacket with belt; stitched edges; S., G. & Co. make; worth all of $8.50, at..... $6.50

Hip, hip, hooray! House-cleaning day has lost its dismal features: for Fairbank knew just what to do, to make us happy creatures. We grew content the day he sent the

SANTA CLAUS SOAP,

to aid us. While we rejoice, our husbands voice this sentiment—"It paid us."

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE-ST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

Our SILK UMBRELLA AND PARASOL DEPT. offers today some extraordinary opportunities, as follows:

1,000 Fine Silk Umbrellas at only $1.95

These umbrellas are made from superior quality of silks, have fine natural wood sticks and best interlocking steel frames. Each umbrella bears our name and guarantee same as our finer goods which have gained such a reputation. Also

200 White and Fancy PARASOLS, One Ruffle, Plain Colors and Club Coachings, worth $5.00, at only..... $2.45

250 Changeable Striped Clover-Leaf and Blue Coachings, with sticks and enameled balls to match, worth $7.50, at only..... $4.50

Also some very strong bargains in

Fine Silk Waists and Skirts,

With the finest stock in the city to select from.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE-ST.

Watches, Chronographs, Timers, Sterling Silver, Tea Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Opera Glasses, Rich Gold Jewelry.

RECEIVER'S SALE

ENTIRE STOCK

GILES BRO. & CO.

Masonic Temple.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CENTRAL I.C. R.R. ROUTE

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WORLD'S FAIR

SPECIAL TRAINS.

PERFECT SERVICE—PERFECT SAFETY between VAN BUREN AND SIXTIETH-STS.

EVERY FEW MINUTES.

Passengers will cross Van Buren-st. Viaduct on Lake Front.

RATE 10 CTS. EACH WAY.

No stops between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair Grounds.

NO REDUCTION

ON REGULAR SUBURBAN TRAINS from present 20-cent One Way Rate between Randolph, Van Buren, and Sixtieth-sts.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Inst's, etc. Magic Lanterns.

Artificial Human Eyes.

1863. Consult the Old Reliable. 1893.

By the West Side Auction House Co.
209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

AT OUR ROOMS THIS DAY,

Saturday, May 20, at 2 O'Clock Sharp

Of 300 HIGH-GRADE SAFETY

Bicycles

In Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Cushion and Pneumatic Tires

These are a fine lot of Gilt-Edged

Safeties

And parties wanting a High Grade one at their own price should not miss this sale. Every wheel will be sold without reserve.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
209 and 211 W. Madison-st.

By the WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms this morning, commencing at 9:30 O'CLOCK SHARP,

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, FOLDING BEDS, And All Classes of

FURNITURE,

And 325 Elegant New Made-Up CARPETS, assorted sizes, and large consignments of Handsome RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK
CLEARING SALE

BICYCLES.

A Number of High Grade ... English Wheels ...

Will be closed out at auction. This will be a rare chance to buy a first-class wheel at your own price. We have positive instructions to close out all wheels left on our hands.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

9:30 THIS MORNING
REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Pianos, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Balance R. W. BATES' STOCK UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE. About 150 volumes BOOKS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 126 TO 132 MARKET ST. CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 27TH.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.....DRY-GOODS
Including Special Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Wraps, and Capes, Just Manufactured for this Spring Trade, followed by Carpets, Rugs, Hasseocks, Lace Curtains, Flouncings, and Embroideries.

ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX.
GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of Entire Stock of Hermann Aich, New York City.
Importer of Enameled Steel Ware and Sole Agent for The Thale Iron Works, Ltd., Germany, Consisting of 200 Cases Enameled Steel Ware, such as Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Preserve Kettles, Sauce Pans, Roasting Pans, Frying Pans, Pudding Dishes, Rice Boilers, Dish Pans, Wash Basins, Water Pails, Pitchers, Dippers, Cups, Saucers, Pie Plates, and 2,000 Tea Kettles with Fit and Flat Bottoms. This Magnificent Stock is Composed Entirely of First Quality Goods in All Sizes.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24—BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS
Including large lines of Men's Congola and Kangaroo Shoes, and Women's Russet and Red Low-Cut Shoes.

THURSDAY, MAY 25—CLOTHING AND HATS.
SPECIAL CLOSING SALE
Of a Fine Stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' SUITS, and a well-assorted line of STRAW HATS.
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
English White Granite Decorated Chamber Suits, Decorated Porcelain and Rockingham Ware.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

Dry Goods Trade.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CLOAKS

JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., corner Market and Jackson-sts., will sell their entire surplus of SPRING GARMENTS, consisting of . . .

Ladies' Jackets and Capes, AND Misses' and Children's Jackets,

All of this season's make, choice styles, perfection of fit, and desirable materials, at AUCTION to the HIGHEST BIDDER in lots to suit the retail trade.

The sale will take place

TUESDAY, MAY 23,

AT 9:30 A. M. PROMPT, AT THE WAREROOMS OF

JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO.
Cor. Market & Jackson-sts.

Goods open for inspection and catalogues to be had Monday, May 22.

This is a "new move" in the Wholesale Cloak business, and a full attendance of dry goods merchants is expected.

P. S.—In conjunction with this sale Joseph Beifeld & Co. will offer 400 pieces of STORM SERGES and other desirable Suitings.

WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE,
C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

KISTENBROKER & SCHRADE WILL SELL

18 LOTS AT AUCTION

To the Highest Bidder,

SATURDAY, JUNE 3,

At the southwest corner of Desplaines Avenue and West Madison Street, HARLEM.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO. 270-272 Wabash Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Clothing Departments,

3rd Floor—Accessible by all passenger elevators and stairways.

Boys' Fashionable Attire.

"Modeled after our many original styles and all prevailing ones,
"From the highest grades of materials,
"To that finness of finish which is found only in properly tailored garments.

These are the strong points, which, with our low, the lowest prices, have made Our Boys' Clothing an unqualified success, and given to purchasers

Absolutely the Best Clothing Obtainable.

We open, to-day, and invite critical inspection of

15 New Styles of Boys' Reefers.
10 New Styles of Boys' Sailor Suits.
15 New Styles of Boys' Columbia Suits.
5 New Styles of Knight Suits.
10 New Styles of Zouave Suits.
5 New Styles of Breton Suits.

The extreme excellence of these garments and our satisfactory prices are best appreciated by comparison with others.

Special Sale, "Annex" Department, *Basement Salesroom.*

Boys' Three-garment Loop Suits—$5.00.
Boys' Double-breasted Sawyer Cassimer, two-piece suits—$4.95.
Boys' Jersey Suits—$3.95. Boys' Reefers (blue) $3.50.
Indestructible Knee Pants—98c.
Special Sale of Blouse Waists—at prices ranging from 49c. up to $1.50.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Hat Department,

3rd Floor—Accessible by all passenger elevators and stairways.

Opening Display - - Boys' and Children's

Straw Headwear

The styles of the best English and American Straw Hats, adopted for this summer, have been designed with especial reference to the *distinct styles and colorings* in Boys' Fashionable Clothing for the coming season. They are pronounced and graceful, and are very becoming to the ages for which they are intended.

Our Complete Assortments—of English and American Headwear—of all the prevailing styles, and many exclusive designs, are now ready for inspection—Prices are low—the lowest.

We advise making selections earlier this season, than ever before . . . To complete a lad's attire, this summer, the Straw Hat requires more than ordinary consideration.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Artistic Spring Shoes.

Roughing Wear For 1893.

"Colored Goat, Russia and Kid—in Oxford, Blucher and Lace—are the leaders both in high and low cut shoes for Ladies' and Misses' Street and Outing Wear.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT exhibits, for immediate and summer wear, *unusually large* assortments of Shoes, which have been manufactured expressly for us to meet requirements which are peculiar to the World's Fair Season, namely:—Shoes designed to combine *extreme style*, the *utmost* comfort, and more than the ordinary service required from Summer Footwear.

The many *exclusive* novelties shown, represent the best results of the leading manufacturers of High Grade Footwear

"At very low—much the lowest—Prices."

A few of the many bargains, are:

Ladies' Kid Shoes—Oxfords—patent tips, hand turn—$2.50.
Child's Kid Button Shoe—patent tips; sizes, 8½ to 10½; all widths—serviceable and dressy—$1.50.
Misses' Kid Button Shoe—same as above; sizes, 11 to 2; a comfortable, dressy shoe—$2.00.
Ladies' Cloth-top Shoe—Chicago heel-foxed; patent tips—flexible, stylish shoe—$3.00.
Ladies' Cloth-top Shoe; button; patent tips; soft, dressy, perfect fitting—$4.00.

Our Boys' and Girls' Invincible Shoes are very desirable—and decidedly the most economical and serviceable—for Summer Roughing Wear.

BARNES

WORLD'S FAIR

HATS

Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
71 MONROE.
CHAS. W. BARNES.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

LEWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lyes, it is a fine powder and packed with removable lid, so that it is always ready for use. It will make the best perfumed soft soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for softening water, cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint, etc., etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

BISHOP HATS SPRING STYLES

A. BISHOP & CO.
Fashionable Hatters.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

IT IS AGAINST BRIGGS

Make-Up of the Presbyterian Judiciary Committee.

DR. G. D. BAKER CHAIRMAN

Union and Lane Not Under General Assembly Control.

SOME OF THE REPORTS MADE.

Action on World's Fair Sunday Closing to Stand.

DELEGATES CALL ON CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Two events marked the sessions of the Presbyterian General Assembly today. They were the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries and the appointment of the Committee on Judiciary, which will be charged with the Briggs case.

Dr. Young's report from the Committee on Seminaries was declared to be not unsatisfactory to the liberals, while it did not seem to displease those who yesterday led the fight which caused the election of Dr. Craig as Moderator. The point of it was that the committee had so far been unable to reach a conclusion as to what method should be adopted by the church for securing a more effective control over the property and teachings of existing seminaries. This conclusion followed the statement that in the case of Union and Lane Seminaries the Presbyterian Church had no legal control in any way.

Elder McDougal of Cincinnati injected a good deal of personality into the discussion of the report, speaking, among other things, of "this age of ecclesiastical hysterics," a sentiment which the assembly applauded. He wanted the assembly to see to it that the ministry of the future receive their training from teachers who receive their directions from the great authority of the church. He believed the time had come in the matter of the control of theological seminaries when the genius of the Presbyterian Church should be at least equal to the executive ability displayed in ordinary business, and that if any teacher employed for a specific purpose at a specific salary should for any reason become unfit to discharge his duties a way might be found to dispense with his services without splitting up the church. [Applause.]

The supporters of Prof. Briggs were not discouraged. Prof. Brown of Union said that so far as the report went it presented the matter clearly. But he did not want the report approved without proper reflection and opportunity to the members to study it. Ultimately its suggestions were carried out and the special committee was continued. So, for the time being, this matter is disposed of.

Briggs' Supporters Unmoved.

The make-up of the Judiciary committee had been foreshadowed, yet when it came to be announced along with the other committees the conservative element showed its satisfaction. Prof. Briggs' supporters remained unmoved. They presented a calm front at every sensational development. The Rev. Dr. George D. Baker of Philadelphia, the Chairman, described himself as a conservative. His fellow-commissioners went a little further, some of them saying that it was an anti-Briggs committee with an anti-Briggs Chairman. It is of some importance to know that Chairman Baker thinks the committee may be able to report to the assembly by next Tuesday.

The committee is made up as follows:

Moderator—Geo. D. Baker, D. D.; J. T. Duffield, D. D.; E. Riggs, D. D.; J. T. Leftwich, D. D.; John R. Hays, D. D.; James M. Maxwell, D. D.; J. J. Sanders, D. D.; John Peacock, D. D.; H. E. Robbins, D. D.; E. P. Ketchum, D. D.; John H. Boyd.

Elders—Edward T. Green, Thomas McDougall, Cyrus L. Pershings, Prof. John Meigs, William Fulton, G. W. Cummings, Charles T. Thompson, H. M. Graydon, John Y. Foster, Jr., Jos. Orr.

The Rev. Mr. McCauley of Dayton, O., moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday on the World's Fair Sunday opening for the purpose of offering a substitute going more into detail. Reconsideration was refused by an almost unanimous vote and Mr. McCauley then moved to add the substitute to the resolution of yesterday, but the assembly refused to adopt it or to consider it.

It was resolved to appoint a committee to formulate an expression of opinion upon the Chinese anti-exclusion act as it affects the foreign missionary work.

Question of Church Unity.

The Rev. Dr. Duncan of the Episcopal church, who represents the joint committee which had under consideration the subject of church unity was introduced. This committee has been in session for two days. He said four points which the Episcopal church believed to be essential in a basis of union, three had been practically agreed upon. The fourth involved largely a difference in terms. As the final outcome of the committee's work, Dr. Duncan prophesied practical and harmonious unity of the churches. The Moderator here announced the standing committees. The following are the chairmen of the several committees:

Bills of overtures, William C. Young; Judiciary, Dr. George D. Baker; Polity, W. W. Harsha; Boards, Loyal L. Graham; Foreign Missions, Herrick Johnson; Education, Thomas D. Lore; Publication and Sunday-school Work, James H. Brookes; Church Erection, Calvin W. Mateer; Theological Seminaries, John Dixon; Church Relief, Charles C. Thompson; Freedmen, George M. Boynton; Aid for Colleges, Charles A. Dickey; Correspondence, M. L. P. Hill; Narration, George H. Fullerton; Narration, S. M. Davis; Temperance, James Matthews; Leave of Absence, John Reed Jr.; Mileage, Franklin L. Sweetser; Finance, W. A. Harron.

The special committee on the Chinese exclusion act was announced to consist of S. M. Cushings of Detroit; M. H. Stratton, Salem, N. J.; and Cyrus L. Pershing, Pottsville, Pa. The Rev. William Henry Roberts was appointed Vice-Moderator.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted authorizing a committee to invite President Cleveland to visit the assembly at its next session.

Overtures for Changes in Church Law.

The Rev. Charles A. Dickey, Chairman of the Special Committee on Judicial Commissions, reported in favor of sending an overture down to the presbyteries for a change in Chap. 13, Sec. 118, so as to provide that the General Assembly, each synod, and each presbytery shall have power to appoint judicial commissions from their respective bodies, consisting of ministers and elders, in cases not less than eighteen from the General Assembly, twelve from any synod, and seven from any presbytery. All judicial cases are to be submitted to such commissions, and their decisions shall be subject to review only by the superior judicatory, except in matters of law, which shall be referred to the appointing judicatory for adjudication, and also all matters of constitution and doctrine may be reviewed in the appointing body and by the superior judicatory.

The assembly adopted this report and ordered the overtures sent down, accompanied by an additional overture reported by the committee intended to conform the form of government to the Book of Discipline as proposed to be changed under this proposition.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Church Unity, reported four more days of the committee held in the last year, a result of which had been that it had been deemed best to stop for the present a discussion of the differences between the two churches, and leaving to the future the work of the organic external union desired by the Presbyterian committee suggested the practice of exchange of pulpits as in all other evangelical denominations established, under suitable regulations, between the Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches of the United States.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, of New York, chairman of the committee on cooperation with other churches, recommended that no church be established by either of the denominations named in a field fully occupied and properly cared for by an evangelical organization.

Without action upon the reports, the General Assembly adjourned till tomorrow morning, and proceeded in a body to call at the White House.

Digest of Reports.

The reports of various committees have been made public and will be taken up in due course.

The report of the Permanent Committee on Temperance enters into that subject largely in detail and makes some recommendations that will come before the assembly. Referring to the World's Fair, it says:

We cannot contemplate except with feelings of shame the proposed spectacle to be placed before all the world of a vast national grogshop and a vast national exhibition of the trampling down of law. The establishment by Congress of an impartial commission of inquiry concerning the liquor traffic is favored. The bill has several times passed the Senate, but the liquor dealers have always defeated it in the Lower House. Local option is not regarded as the best and ultimate solution of the liquor problem, but the most of the presbyteries favor it as a stepping-stone toward general prohibition. Among all the reports of presbyteries the license system has no advocate or apologist. The church is not a political organization, but owes it to God and humanity to give unequivocal utterance to such moral questions. And though a question in morals should through the action of political parties become a political question also the church is not on that account to be precluded from dealing with it. The indorsement of a civil government or of a political party must not be permitted to exempt immorality from the rebuke of the church; and that which would be clearly wrong if done by the individual does not become right when thousands join in its performance. We protest against the institution known as the army canteen in which army officers and soldiers are detailed as saloonkeepers.

The report of the Special Committee on Systematic Beneficence shows the total receipts of all the boards during the year amounted to $2,799,562, an increase over 1892 of $178,765. The report of the Board of Church Erection Fund shows that during the year there were 239 applications for assistance upon which grants were made aggregating $105,391, and loans, $61,192. This total exceeds any previous year in the history of the board and still there is an insufficiency of supplies. The board begins the new year with an empty treasury and many pressing demands upon it. The Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies during the year received $75,134, and the donations in the shape of aid aggregated $63,630. The aggregate enrollment of students is 4,002, of whom 2,794 are engaged in systematic Bible study.

Work Among the Freedmen.

The report of the Board in Charge of the Missions for Freedmen last year expended $193,002 while the receipts were $173,310. Under this board there are 151 ordained ministers and 258 churches with a membership of 16,293 and 19,472 Sunday school scholars. During the year 722 persons were afforded assistance by the Board of Relief. There are 76 ministers over 70 years of age, retired. The oldest being 94, and 35 of the number being over 80. The total appropriation for this work was $152,492. In the branch of the church work devoted to publication and Sunday schools the missionary department has organized 960 new schools and reorganized 209, but of this total 255 have ceased to exist. The publication department has distributed more than 17,000,000 pages of tracts and periodicals and 68,000 volumes of Chinese literature. The year closed with a balance of $44,815 on hand.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions displays a satisfactory condition of affairs. During the year forty-six new missionaries were sent into the field, making a total of 623, which with native agents of all grades reaches a total of 1,647, including 188 ordained ministers. "In China," says the report, "notwithstanding petty persecutions and apprehensions of more serious opposition in retaliation of the iniquitous legislation of our government against the Chinese in the United States, steady progress has been made."

The total number of conversions reported by all missionaries last year was 3,452, an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding period. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $1,014,504, of which the women's societies and boards contributed $329,889. The expenditures for missions in the more important fields were: Africa, $34,467; China, $180,087; India, $157,670; Japan, $94,962; Korea, $33,583; Mexico, $89,461; Persia, $96,042; Siam and Laos, $47,953; South America, $87,103; Syria, $61,206; United States Indians, $19,848.

Funds Lacking for Home Missions.

The report of the Board of Home Missions shows that during the last year there has been organized only 132 new churches, a result due chiefly to a want of funds. The total receipts of the board were $967,454. The hindrances to the work of home missions are pointed out as being chiefly the scattered condition of the people and especially in the West, their migratory habits, the large number who do not speak English, the machinations of the Jesuits, the spirit of uneasiness pervading the masses, and lastly existing skepticism and infidelity. The report speaks in words of unstinted praise concerning the labor of the women of the church in school work, that branch showing at present 122 schools with 379 teachers and 8,178 scholars, and with total receipts amounting to $373,142. The general summary of the report condenses the most important details of the year's work thus:

Number of missionaries, 1,723; number of missionary teachers, 379; additions on profession of faith, 10,028; additions on certificate, 6,888; total members, 899,250; total in congregations, 144,005; Sunday-schools organized, 380; number of Sunday-schools, 2,320; membership of Sunday-schools, 152,915; church edifices (value of same $4,752,504), 1,755; church edifices built during the year (cost of same $356,468), 116; church edifices repaired and enlarged (cost of same $76,587), 337; church debts canceled, $153,110; churches self sustaining this year, 50; churches organized, 132; number of parsonages (value $502,680), 412.

The report of the Board of Education shows the demand for ministers ahead of the supply. The Western Synods particularly have suffered and natobly Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota. Last year there were graduated from the seminaries 243 students, an increase of only fifteen, and of these only 200 are available for the home field. The number of students under the care of the board aggregates 868, of which thirty-seven are Germans and 106 negroes. The Newbury scholarship with an annual income of $500 was awarded to H. N. Wilson of the McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, for three years.

DR. CRAIG TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Moderator Tells Grover to Be Obedient to His Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—The President and Mrs. Cleveland received the Commissioners and visitors to the assembly in the east room. Dr. Craig, Moderator, made a brief felicitous address, in the course of which he said:

Sir, let me congratulate you upon the fact that sturdy Presbyterians hedge your round about, and that the stardiest Presbyterian of us all is at your side, a holy benediction to keep you straight to the faith of your ancestors, which is not only the great assurance of success, but is the highway to the immediate presence of the living God. I am not much inclined to the common saying: "You must be obedient unto your wives." I never yet was enabled to do that, as I have been officiating around the holy altar. But, sir, as you are fitted to give us not only instruction from your high place, but order now, I have little chance to give you an instruction. I tell you, be obedient to her.

In conclusion, Dr. Craig delivered the assembly's invitation to the President to visit the assembly.

President Cleveland said in response:

We still profess to be a Christian people. This means that no public officer of high or low degree should be unmindful of the restraints of religious sentiment. It means that the religious teaching of our people should lead them to exact from those who make and execute their laws a recognition of these restraints. It means that rules which a popular religious sense approves should underlie the performance of every public duty; and it means that those who assume to be religious teachers in this land where the people rule are related in responsibility to those in public station. You, therefore, will, I hope, permit me to say that though you do well to insist upon the conscientious discharge of official obligations, and though you ought never to shrink from the exposure of official shortcomings, the contribution you owe towards accomplishing good government will not be fully made unless you teach the people by precept and example that they will find their safety and welfare in enforcing upon their public servants the observance of the mandates of Christianity and morality.

LARGE DEALERS SHY.

TRADE DEPRESSED BY TARIFF AND MONEY UNCERTAINTIES.

Corresponding Stringency in Financial Circles Shows Itself in Many Failures—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review Indicates Scanty Future Orders in the Great Industries—Treasury in Stronger Condition, Although Gold Exports Have Increased—Collections Slow.

NEW YORK, May 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Stocks rally from extreme depression, but business shows no substantial improvement. The distribution of products to final consumers is rather less encouraging, though the weather has been generally more favorable and at some points helps retail trade. Wholesale business and speculation show each week more hesitation with regard to the crops next fall, the responsibilities of tariff changes, and money uncertainties. Some large failures and many of minor importance show the effects of increasing stringency in money markets, and while money is comparatively easy here the pressure at other points has increased.

Almost everywhere collections are slow, and doubt about the future affects new undertakings, although the present volume of trade based upon past orders is remarkably large. The Treasury is in a stronger position than for some weeks past, but exports of gold have notably increased. Exports of products in April were in value only $60,612,680, a decrease of more than $15,300,000, while imports were $84,991,092, an increase of $8,600,000, so that the excess of the imports for the month was $24,378,412, and for four months of the current year $86,333,913. In two weeks of May exports have but slightly decreased, while imports have been $6,200,000 greater than last year. In such conditions it is not strange that a large amount of gold has gone abroad this week, and $2,250,000 has been ordered for shipment today.

Feels Australia's Failures.

The extraordinary bank failures in Australia, involving deposits already amounting to more than $420,000,000, of which over $125,000,000 was due to British depositors, cause much realizing on securities and merchandise, the effects of which are felt in American markets. Nevertheless stocks have been decidedly stronger this week, with healthy American buying. Iron is rather weaker at Pittsburg, coal good, and glass fair. Little improvement is seen at Cincinnati. Trade at Cleveland is dull, collections slow, and money close. The monetary situation improves at Indianapolis, but at Detroit jobbing trade is 5 to 10 per cent smaller than last year, though manufacturers are at work full time and money is easier. Chicago reports improved retail and satisfactory wholesale trade, with liquidation and lower prices for local securities and slow collections. Eastbound rail shipments are larger, but wheat is at the lowest price for thirty years. Milwaukee trade improves, but money is tight. St. Paul reports fair trade, with money close. At St. Louis trade is satisfactory. At Kansas City trade is fair, with money closer. At St. Joseph trade is improving, but at Denver business is slow. At Louisville the money market improves. At Knoxville trade is sluggish, at Memphis quiet, and at Nashville somewhat better. At Augusta there is no improvement. At Columbus trade is a little off and money tight, but at Atlanta business is saisfactory. Macon reports moderate trade. New Orleans reports quiet trade, with much apprehension of floods, cotton depressed, sugar weaker, money in increasing demand. Wheat is 1¼ cents lower, with sales of 23,000,000 bushels for the week; corn ⅛ cent and oats ⅜ cent lower, pork products slightly higher, and cotton unchanged. While the great industries are well employed thus far orders for the future are growing more scanty.

The iron trade is weaker, Southern forced sales depressing the price. No improvement is seen in bar iron and competition depresses plates, Pittsburg having taken contracts at amazingly low prices, while structural iron is lower than ever. The failures for the week number 247 in the United States, against 269 for the same week last year; and 14 in Canada, against 23 last year.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES

Percentages of Increase or Decrease Compared with Last Year.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending May 18, 1893, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 700,924,878	.....	6.4
Chicago	104,754,518	6.3	.....
Boston	99,754,248	.....	.....
Philadelphia	78,474,436	9.3	.....
St. Louis	25,280,708	17.9	.....
San Francisco	17,242,675	3.3	.....
Baltimore	14,396,333	.....	9.5
Pittsburg	15,879,730	5.1	.....
Cincinnati	13,201,050	.....	9.5
Kansas City	11,157,827	31.7	.....
New Orleans	9,433,143	20.4	.....
Minneapolis	6,916,886	3.2	.....
Buffalo	8,552,808	5.6	.....
Louisville	7,570,980	.....	3.3
Detroit	7,817,693	13.2	.....
Milwaukee	9,814,153	48.1	.....
Cleveland	6,206,394	16.8	.....
Omaha	6,745,588	88.5	.....
Providence	6,385,900	8.8	.....
Denver	5,175,948	2.4	.....
St. Paul	4,961,671	9.1	.....
Indianapolis	4,001,056	4.9	.....
Columbus	4,360,600	.....	10.2
Houston	4,774,141	71.2	.....
Memphis	1,650,039	.....	26.3
Richmond	2,439,926	.....	1.8
Hartford	2,422,045	.....	1.8
Portland, Ore	2,371,439	18.5	.....
Washington	2,418,883	15.3	.....
Dallas	1,903,358	5.4	.....
Peoria	1,724,400	.....	13.8
Savannah	1,586,570	1.7	.....
Nashville	1,035,215	.....	33.5
Salt Lake City	1,324,436	.....	21.3
St. Joseph	2,027,850	.....	25.7
Duluth	2,437,660	44.2	.....
Rochester	1,622,807	.....	10.7
Atlanta	1,123,626	.....	16.6
New Haven	1,694,100	8.2	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,642,577	29.5	.....
Worcester	1,403,729	11.1	.....
Portland, Me	1,365,558	26.0	.....
Fort Worth	1,159,365	.....	5.6
Seattle	1,255,988	40.7	.....
Waco	1,168,843	74.7	.....
Grand Rapids	1,081,960	4.0	.....
Los Angeles	1,115,771	45.8	.....
Syracuse	1,127,094	7.1	.....
Spokane	1,150,339	.....	.....
Sioux City	936,066	.....	4.0
Des Moines	935,094	1.0	.....
Norfolk	907,063	.....	4.2
Wilmington, Del.	937,472	.....	5.7
Tacoma	871,629	23.7	.....
Helena	847,333	10.4	.....
Lowell	755,812	.....	13.3
Lincoln	440,711	.....	20.0
Wichita	555,377	3.5	.....
Birmingham	595,902	.....	10.9
Lexington, Ky.	411,628	.....	13.1
New Bedford	548,762	34.3	.....
Topeka	467,985	33.4	.....
Binghamton	527,202	2.1	.....
Saginaw	360,525	.....	.....
Jacksonville	415,843	.....	.....
Great Falls	305,304	.....	.....
Fall River	889,164	.....	.....
Albuquerque	107,394	.....	.....
Charleston	1,032,614	.....	.....
Sioux Falls	152,533	.....	.....
Akron	295,199	.....	.....
Springfield	217,093	.....	.....
Bay City	306,103	.....	.....
Chattanooga	433,281	.....	.....
Emporia, Kas.	45,763	.....	.....
Hastings, Neb.	73,581	.....	.....
Hutchinson, Kan.	98,677	.....	.....
Galveston	4,340,115	23.5	.....
Totals, U. S.	$1,221,547,406	.....	1.2
Exclusive of New York	520,622,528	6.3	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,045,080	13.1	.....
Toronto	5,407,840	.....	5.3
Halifax	1,298,952	24.3	.....
Hamilton	716,390	11.0	.....
Totals	19,638,262	5.8	.....

RESISTANCE TO ARTIFICIAL DECLINE

Tendency to Reaction in the Stock Market—Failures Discounted.

NEW YORK, May 19.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review will to-morrow say: The market has this week shown a further inclination to react from the depression and speculative disorganization of the preceding fortnight. It would seem that prices had reached a level at which resistance will be offered to further attempts to create artifical declines where there is no evidence that any portion of the share list still harbors a bull interest in which liquidation can be produced.

The dullness which naturally accompanies such a state of affairs has been, however, relieved by efforts on the part of some of the bear traders to manipulate prices in their own interest, and by the consequent covering of short contracts which ensued. These prices were particularly noticeable in the trunk line and granger stocks, the theory of the bears being that the only chance for a further drop in values was presented by the better class of investment stock which holders might be forced to sell for the purpose of obtaining money. Whether this process may not appear later on should the narrow condition of the money market continue is a question. It did not, however, bear any immediate fruit, while in such stocks as the Vanderbilt group the declines brought in a certain amount of buying support. At the close of the week the nervousness of the large short interest became more evident and Friday's market exhibited further activity with considerable advances in prices, the strong tone of the trading being unaffected by the engagements of $3,000,000 gold for export.

The bank failures at the West, the firmness of the foreign exchange, and the gold shipments of the week have little effect on the market, it being thought that Wall street has abundantly discounted the situation. On the other hand, the serious conditions which the Australian crisis has brought about in the London market was regarded here with considerable anxiety, though the absence of any serious or important failures there tended for a time to minimize its influence, the advance of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent being fully expected beforehand. London has sold American stocks throughout the week, but evidently does not have enough floating securities of this class to make a serious impression upon our market, while it is gratifying to learn that on the decline in Americans at London a marked amount of buying for Amsterdam account made its appearance.

SMALL TRADERS IN CONTROL.

Market Shows More Strength and Stocks Make a Slight Rise.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—More strength was shown in the stock market today, and most of the stocks actively dealt in advanced easily and materially. The net result is that tonight most of the short interest has been eliminated. It looks as if small traders, chasing fractional profits, were in control of the market and want to stay in control for some little time to come. In the ups and downs resulting from such transactions the general public can have a small interest. Few of the important traders ordinarily operating in the market are showing any interest in the transactions just now. There are few new factors in the market; spurts continue, but they are not likely to be lasting in their effects. Money, so far as Wall street is concerned, is easy on call with stock collateral. Time funds continue unavailable. Common paper does not yet find any market. It still looks as if, on such rallies as are in sight, the general market were a safe sale.

H. ALLAWAY.

Exports of Gold for the Week $5,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Engagements were made at the Subtreasury today for the shipment tomorrow of $2,000,000 in gold. Of this amount Lazard Freres will take $1,500,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000. The Subtreasury received in exchange for the gold $675,000 in greenbacks and the balance in United States Treasury notes. Information was received from Boston that the firm of Lee, Peabody & Co. would export $500,000 of gold from that city by the Cunard line tomorrow. The total for the week is $5,000,000. On all these shipments there has been a liberal market profit. Despite the partial easing off today in sterling, demand rates stand a full cent on the pound above the point at which the season's heaviest shipments have been made. Short time loans in London today commanding 4½ per cent, there is no inducement for keeping foreign credits here. Instead of drawing freely, as heretofore, on Sydney and Melbourne, London has had to ship its own money by the million to Australia. The heavy transfers of the week from here to London have, consequently, sent our rate for cable orders to the highest figure witnessed in years; higher, in fact, by half a cent than the rate prevailing at the time of the imported scare in April. Sooner or later, unless the sterling market changes radically, all these purchases of transfers must be covered by actual shipment of gold. The use of cable transfers reflects the urgency of London's demand for money, a fact finding proof in the steady creeping up of Paris sterling rates, which today touched the normal gold exporting point for London.

Marked Deficit in Cotton Report.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange report, issued today, shows that the amount brought into sight first nineteen days of May is 33,656 short compared with the corresponding time last year. The total marketed from Sept. 1 to date is 6,319,926, against 8,784,177 for last year, a deficit of 2,464,251. From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 251,209. The total takings of American mills, North, South, and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,196,025, against 2,638,757 last year. Including stocks left over and the number of bales of the new crop, the supply to date is 6,852,877, against 9,062,558 the same period last year.

LOST HIS MIND FOR SIX MONTHS.

Joined the Army as if in a Trance and Given Up for Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—William Lewis, the son of a well-known insurance man of this city, went to Chicago to attend the dedication exercises of the World's Fair. He left the friends who had accompanied him shortly after their arrival in Chicago. At the end of three weeks he had failed to appear and his father employed two detectives to try to solve the mystery. They worked on it for five months and could not discover a single clew as to his whereabouts. His young wife gave him up for dead and most of his friends believed that he had been murdered for his money, as he had a large sum on his person when he left home. His father never really lost hope and paid frequent visits to different cities in hopes of some day learning something about his son. Two weeks ago he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and while there visited the fort. His attention was attracted by a soldier standing in front of an officer's quarters, and walking close he recognized his son. The young man repulsed him in a half-dazed manner, but suddenly seemed to wake up and recognized his father. He explained that from the time he became separated from his companions in Chicago until he recognized his father his life was a blank to him. He had even forgotten his own name. Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, an uncle of the young man, was informed of the facts in the case, and also that his term of enlistment was for five years. Senator Mills laid the facts before President Cleveland, and by his order young Lewis was yesterday given his discharge and today returned to his family in this city.

FARMER SWINDLED BY A SHARPER.

Fanning Mill Scheme Defrauds an Ohioan Out of $5,000.

LIMA, O., May 19.—[Special.]—Infirmary Director William Patterson, a wealthy farmer, living near Westen, was worked by the fanning-mill racket to the tune of $5,000. A swindler representing a fanning-mill company got him to take the agency for it. Patterson signed a contract, and in a few days received a bill for thirty fanning mills at $50 each, and also received notes that they would send the other seventy in a couple of days, making 100 in all, amounting to $5,000, which the banks hold in notes against him.

Board of Missions at Biggsville.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The principal business transacted yesterday by the United Presbyterian Board of Missions at Biggsville was the appointing of committees to arrange reports and making appropriations for the coming year. Tonight the board is discussing the best means to awaken a more liberal support among Presbyterians.

Dunkards Gathering for Conference.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 19.—The eleventh annual conference of the Dunkards began here today. The sessions will continue for eight days. Nearly every State is represented. It is expected that 25,000 people will attend the services tomorrow.

CORN MOST ADVANCED

OTHER CROPS STILL BACKWARD AND IN NEED OF SUNSHINE.

Prime's Reports for the Week Indicate a General Improvement of Weather Conditions—Spring Wheat Is Practically in the Ground—No Material Improvement in Winter Wheat—Oats at a Standstill and Suffering from the Cold—Little Winter Wheat Gets to Market.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The whole month of May up to the present week has been a wet month all over the surplus grain producing States, with probably the exception of Kansas and Nebraska, where it has been too dry. The week just closing has seen a cessation of the rainfall and more sunshine, although the weather is still cool. There has been a decided advance in corn planting and the country is now on the up-grade so far as this crop is concerned. Oats have not done much and have barely held their own. In some places the crops look yellow, being the natural result of the cold, wet, and cloudy weather experienced all this month. Taken as a whole the crop is in a fairly good condition, and with a continuance of present weather will show up in much better shape the coming week. The spring wheat crop is practically all in the ground and the early sown is coming up in good shape and making a good stand.

The spring wheat is all seeded in Wisconsin. Where up, it is growing good and has made a good stand. Seeding is about fifteen days later than last year, but farmers as a rule say that by June 1 things will look as good as last year. In Northern Minnesota seeding is all done with perhaps the exception of a few low places that are covered with water. Plenty of moisture is in the ground to give the crop a good start. In Southern Minnesota wheat sown before the rains is up now, grain uniform with every promise of a good crop. While the season is a little late the ground is in excellent condition and the weather good. Crop prospects are considered fully as favorable as last year.

Throughout the Red River Valley proper, in North Dakota, wheat is nearly all in the ground. Early sown is coming up nicely and looks well. Plenty of sunshine and dry weather are what the wheat now requires, and with that, even though the season is backward, prospects are flattering for a good crop. The wheat is all in the ground in Southern Dakota. The early sown is up, with a good stand. Acreage of wheat is perhaps a little less than last year; oats about the same; barley will double last year's acreage and corn perhaps 10 per cent less.

Oats and Corn in Good Condition.

In Iowa the recent rains and cold weather do not seem to have injured the oat crop more than to keep it back. Splendid progress has been made this week with planting corn, and little will have to be replanted. The grass crop is doing well, and, taking the general situation compared with this time last year, it is fully as good. In Eastern Nebraska the weather for the last week has been all that could be desired and corn planting is progressing rapidly. The early planting is beginning to come up and a full stand. The ground is in the best possible shape for sprouting the corn and planting will practically be finished this week. The acreage of corn has been increased owing to a large amount of winter wheat being plowed up to put into corn.

In Central Nebraska there are some complaints of dry weather. Oats are in fairly good condition but would be improved by good rains. Corn is mostly in the ground. There is some little complaint of early sown having to be replanted. In Southern Nebraska rains would be of great benefit. Oats are looking fairly well but not flattering, as the heavy winds of April did a great deal of damage. The corn is mostly planted. Soil is in fine condition and some of the early planting is up. Large acreage of corn has been put in, as a great deal of fall wheat was plowed under and put into corn. Grass is coming on nicely, although of course a little backward on account of the cold, dry weather.

In Northern and Central Illinois the oat crop, although backward, is in fully as good condition as a year ago at this time. There is some complaint of the crop looking yellow on low, wet ground. Corn planting is late, but this week has seen a great deal put into the ground. With a continuance of present weather next week ought to see the crop all in. In Missouri oats have made little growth and seem thin on the ground. Too cold and wet. A great deal of corn has been put in the ground, but most of it will have to be replanted. In Kansas the oats have made no headway at all. Many fields are weedy and thin on the ground. Corn all planted and some of the early up.

Little Winter Wheat Gets to Market.

Taking the winter wheat crop as a whole it has made some growth the present week, but in no State, with the exception of Texas, is there any material improvement in the crop. Little wheat is finding its way to market. In Oregon crop prospects continue good. Spring seeding has been late, and from this cause the acreage has been decreased. In some instances oats are sown instead of wheat and in other cases land is fallowed and left for winter crops. Wheat is boot-top to knee high and jointing. Good prospect for a bounteous fruit crop. In the Province of Ontario there is no improvement in the winter wheat. Considerable has been plowed up. Seeding is progressing finely. There will be an increased movement of wheat after seeding is finished.

Recent rains have improved crops very much in the State of Texas. Quality of the wheat is better than last year. Farmers are rapidly getting rid of wheat, making room for the new crop. Corn is in as good shape as could be and is one foot high and very thrifty. Wet weather in Kentucky is causing wheat to grow a little faster than is desirable, and some fears are entertained that it will fall down and lodge. Height is about eighteen inches, and in some places commencing to head out. Winter wheat in Tennessee on clover land is looking fine. Nearly all is headed out. Wheat sown after corn is not as good. Not as large an acreage was put in as last year. No more old wheat is on hand than will be needed for home use.

About the only change in the winter wheat crop in Central and Southern Illinois from fourteen days ago is that it was at a standstill then and now it is going ahead and growing more. Wheat is all the way from eight to twelve inches high, and some is beginning to head out. Farmers are not selling wheat freely; all are anticipating higher prices. Northern Indiana reports weather decidedly too wet, but as yet it has done the wheat no damage, with the exception of some complaint of rust on the low, flat ground. There has never been a time when farmers were selling as little wheat as now. In Central Indiana the early sown wheat is doing fairly well, but late sown is not as good condition. Recent rains have damaged some of the wheat on low ground. There will be more free delivery after corn is planted. In Southern Indiana the wet weather has had a bad effect on the growing wheat. On high lands it looks good, but on some of the bottom lands the crop has been damaged and some of it is entirely destroyed. Little wheat is finding its way to market.

Wheat Too Rank in Ohio.

While the recent wet and cold weather has not been favorable for the winter wheat crop in Ohio, the prospects still continue good, and the wheat has made some growth. If anything it is a little too rank. Farmers have been busy plowing and planting corn, consequently selling very little wheat. In Michigan there is a slight improvement in the general condition of the winter wheat. What wheat there is on the ground has a good color and is now growing quite well. Although the season is backward and the wheat plant small it has not the yellow look it had some time ago. Under the most favorable conditions an average crop of wheat in this State is not probable.

In Northern Missouri there is some improvement in the growing wheat, except on flat lands where it has been too wet. Some of the early sown wheat is beginning to head out. Late sown from eight inches to two feet high. There seems to be also a slight improvement in wheat in Southern Missouri. In Eastern Missouri the color of the growing wheat has improved much in the last few days, but the average height is not over eight inches. Some wheat being marketed. Good rains throughout the State of Kansas, followed by sunshine, have improved the color and added some to the growth of wheat. It has not, however, made as much improvement as was expected when the weather should get warmer. The plant seems small. Farmers' selling of the old crop about as usual.

European Crop Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 19.—The statistician of the Agricultural Department gives the following summary of the condition of European crops for May: Condition less favorable; winter crops in fairly good condition, though seriously retarded by lack of rain. Spring crops generally at a standstill and in danger of serious injury from extreme drought.

VILLARD'S CAREER IS AT AN END.

With His Withdrawal from the Northern Pacific He Will Retire.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Although the resignation of Henry Villard as Chairman of the Executive Board of the Northern Pacific railway company was not acted upon yesterday and, in fact, not submitted yet, it is now understood that Mr. Villard will retire completely from all association with the Northern Pacific company and within a few months, probably, from active business life. Of course his letter and the communication which the Executive Board and directors of the Northern Pacific will send to him will be expressed in terms of great courtesy and some indication will be made in this correspondence of the value which Mr. Villard's financial abilities have been to the Northern Pacific, yet it is well understood here that he retires from that company not because he wants to, but because there is a feeling that it will be to the best interests of the company to have him do so. Villard's career, then, as a financier will probably end before the autumn comes, and the reputation which he will take away with him to Germany, where, it is understood, he expects to go to spend several years at least, perhaps the rest of his life, is not one which is calculated to give him any special delight.

One of the most prominent capitalists of New York and an able financier said to me last winter: "Villard is, I think, the most extraordinary man with whom I ever came in contact. He certainly has some hypnotic or mesmeric power, by the use of which he is able to prevail with men whose judgment is usually good, and who are cautious in their financial associations. I discovered it in my first meeting with him, and afterwards I made it a point never to see Villard alone. I had a friend with me always when I met him and talked with him about financial matters. I think he is the only man who was ever able to influence Mr. Cleveland, and there was a time just after Cleveland's election when he regarded Villard as the wisest and safest man for him to counsel with in regard to financial matters. Mr. Cleveland, however, was warned, and frankly told to be on his guard when he was brought in connection with Villard, so that I think since he was inaugurated he has been able to protect himself against the insinuating and subtle methods of this extraordinary man."

Mr. Villard is believed to have accumulated a fortune of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and as he is now in the youth of old age it is believed that he feels that he has enough and that he will be able to spend his remaining years in those pleasures that delight him, and especially as a patron of music and the fine arts. He is an accomplished player of the violoncello and he is a great lover of the Wagner operas. There is some speculation here about his purposes regarding his newspaper, that one which for many years was edited and owned by William Cullen Bryant. For a long time Mr. Villard's relations with that newspaper were merely a matter of inference, and it is only when a suit involving some contract was brought against it in our courts that it was

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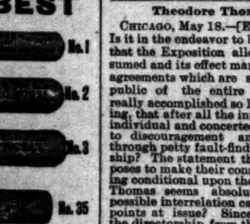

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Theodore Thomas Defended.

CHICAGO, May 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it in the endeavor to be thoroughly Columbian that the Exposition allows its time to be consumed and its effect marred by wrangles and disagreements which are sedulously given to the public of the entire country? Has progress really accomplished so little, despite our boasting, that after all the intervening centuries both individual and concerted endeavor are still liable to discouragement and consequent failure through petty fault-finding and narrow partisanship? The statement that the commission proposes to make their consent to the Sunday opening conditional upon the dismissal of Theodore Thomas seems absolutely incredible. What possible interrelation can exist between the two points at issue? Since Mr. Thomas accepted the directorship from the Bureau of Music with the express understanding that its affairs were to be separate from the exhibit, why should there be all this question as to his administration? Surely it is enough to have two orchestral concerts and a rehearsal under daily supervision without the nervous strain of controversy and misrepresentation. Chicago is noted for its civic pride and enterprise which should counsel the upholding of such an eminent musical director as it is fortunate enough to possess—but this is not merely a local question. The entire country owes a debt to Mr. Thomas which it should be glad to recognize; and his appointment as head of the Music Bureau was a most fitting testimonial to his services to the Nation in the dissemination of musical knowledge and the cultivation of musical taste. Are we merely a commercial people, and is there no room among us as yet for a Department of Esthetics? In an "effete European civilization" such a state of affairs would be impossible. Had Mr Thomas used his position to advance the interests of the unworthy, offense might justly have been taken by the public, but that he should have given merit where it was due is surely small cause for blame. If, after long months of labor and forethought, Mr. Thomas is not merely unappreciated and annoyed, but absolutely set aside by the "powers that be," the voice of the people will unhesitatingly denounce such ingratitude and unfairness. History may repeat itself and the man who helped to open a new world of tone to Americans meet the reward of obloquy which true worth is apt to receive, but not without protest, and eventually general condemnation. EQUITAS.

TODAY'S LITERATURE

"NAPOLEON, WARRIOR AND RULER," BY WILLIAM O'C. MORRIS.

The Author Writes Like One Who Is Oppressed by the Difficulty of His Task—"A Cosmopolitan Convulsion Embodied in a Secular Genius"—The Difficulty of Depicting Him—A Greatness Impressive and Intelligible.

"Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler," by William O'Connor Morris. Mr. Morris writes like one who is oppressed by the difficulty of his task. Yet the difficulty of depicting "a cosmopolitan convulsion embodied in a secular genius" is much lessened by the familiarity of all cultured readers with the principal facts of Napoleon's career. The Emperor's character, too, at least in its main features, is well understood. Napoleon's greatness, indeed, was of so impressive, so intelligible a nature that the popular estimate of the man is unusually truthful. The "calumnies of detractors," to which Mr. Morris repeatedly refers, are probably taken at even less than their actual value. "To him that hath shall be given," and the tendency is rather to credit Napoleon with more than his share of foresight and capacity than to underrate his natural gifts and graces.

This tendency may be traced, we think, in the work before us. Mr. Morris can hardly be called an enthusiast, and Frenchmen would regard his defense of Napoleon as half-hearted or insincere. Moreover, his literary style is without eloquence or impressiveness, and his reasons are seldom given with sufficient fullness. His sentiments, however, are unmistakable. Few of his statements, indeed, are open to serious question. One may remark the absence of Mme. de Staël's name, and ot any reference to the Emperor's belief in his star; one may think that Napoleon's officers are undervalued, and that his project of recapturing Paris from the Allies in April, 1814, was more difficult than the author allows; and one may not be ready, with Mr. Morris, to justify the escape from Elba. In the main, however, the author has good grounds for his opinions. On the constructive side of Napoleon's genius he might have dwelt at even greater length. He clearly demonstrates that Napoleon's despotic tendencies and his distrust of popular movements had a fatal influence on his career. Little, however, is said of the Emperor's nepotism, and of the mistaken dynastic ambition that led him astray. The impetuosity and overweening self-confidence to which the author calls attention ought perhaps to be noted on both sides of the account.

Mr. Morris ascribes the decline of Napoleon's military power to the policy adopted by Wellington at Torres Vedras and imitated elsewhere. Of Napoleon's campaign in Poland after Jena and before Eylau he writes: "The movements of Napoleon in this brief contest were, as always, brilliant in the extreme, in design. They failed, nevertheless, to a very great extent, and the chief reason of the failure deserves attention. The French Generals of the Revolutionary War, because really they had no other choice, were the first to strike a decisive blow at one of the most conspicuous yet most faulty parts of the military routine of the eighteenth century. Instead of depending on huge magazines, which necessarily delayed the march of armies, they flung their troops, like hordes, over the countries they entered, made them live on resources found on the spot, and scattered them over every road they met; and this practice, bad and dangerous as it was, gave rapidity and ease to their general movements. Napoleon found this system existing, but he adapted it to the real uses of war, and brought it to a pitch of the highest perfection. When he was actually in the field he required his soldiers, as far as possible, to find out supplies for themselves, though he supplemented these by immense exactions; and he thoroughly perceived how the progress of husbandry and the great increase of communications and roads which had taken place since the Seven Years' War would enable armies to move with far more celerity than had been possible in the days of Frederick the Great, the ideal of most of the commanders of his youth. The general result was that the Napoleonic legions, unincumbered by the huge impedimenta which kept back their over-burdened foes, and admirably directed on all the highways available to them in a given region, had a quickness, a power, and an art of maneuvering which their adversaries could not possess or acquire. But if this system of war produced great results in fertile lands like the Valley of the Po, the tracts around the Danube, and the plains of Germany, and where the roads were frequent and good it could succeed when these conditions either did not exist or were reversed; and the operations in Poland largely failed because the French soldiery could not find means of subsistence in barren wastes, and because their movements, and especially those of the cavalry, were paralyzed amid trackless forests and marshes. It does honor to Wellington that he was the first commander to perceive the inherent defects of the system, and the lesson he taught in Portugal was to have great results."

Wellington, says the author, "had grasped the cardinal fact that Napoleon's system of conducting war could hardly succeed in a poor country, and that his decisive movements were all but impossible amidst ranges and defiles, where masses of men could not find the means of living on the spot." After his repulse of Masséna "soldiers began to study the strategy which had such results at Torres Vedras; the weak point in the Napoleonic system of war was detected; and it was seen that a retreat before largely superior forces might lead to ultimate and great success if the enemy was kept back by obstacles and was prevented from living on the tracts he entered." Mr. Morris claims that the Russian generals in 1812 were conscious but unskillful imitators of the strategy of Wellington; while on the other hand "Napoleon's system of war was almost impracticable in the wilds of Russia; as in 1807, his brilliant manœuvers—and they were admirable in conception at least—could not be carried out with the celerity required, because his soldiers could not live on the spot, and had no good and durable highways, and the great movable magazines he took care to prepare, which made his impedimenta enormous, attested even beforehand this truth. The whole enterprise was probably beyond the power of man in the known conditions of war at the time."

The author is seemingly unacquainted with the writings of Mr. Ropes, and he differs from that excellent authority in his view of the Waterloo campaign. He believes that Napoleon's object was to place himself between the armies of Blücher and Wellington and to seize an opportunity of "striking both when divided." In his account of the great battle he does not make sufficiently plain the peculiar peril in which Napoleon's army was placed by Blücher's movement. Mr. Ropes describes the French army as in danger of being "throttled" by the Prussians. Nor does Mr. Morris seem to perceive the futility and recklessness of that campaign. The tendency of writers has been to exaggerate the theatrical character of the conflict for the sake of a striking climax. As a matter of fact, if Napoleon had beaten the allied armies at Waterloo he would only have won the first trick in an utterly hopeless game. His overthrow was as swift as it was complete, but he fell from no such height as in 1814. Popular imagination, however, insists on startling contrasts, and resents any effort to retouch the picture that Byron has painted.

Besides the usual portraits and maps, the volume contains three pages of Napoleon's autographs, ranging in date from 1793 to the closing years at St. Helena. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Rise of the British Dominion in India.

In this work Sir Alfred Lyall has endeavored to explain the combination of determining causes and events, in Europe as well as in Asia, to which Great Britain owes her Indian Empire. Following our own historian, Capt. Mahan, he attributes a preponderating influence to England's control of the seas. The orthodox view has been cast but for the blindness of the French Government towards the ideas of Dupleix, and but for this, that, and the other military mistake, the French might have expelled the English from India in the middle of the last century. In the author's opinion these views betray a disregard of historic proportion and an incomplete survey of the whole situation. "They proceed on the narrow theory that extensive political changes may hang on the event of a small battle or on the behavior at some critical moment of a Provincial General or Governor. The strength and resources of France and England in their contests for the possession of empires are not to be measured after this fashion, or to be weighed in such nice balances. It may even be questioned whether the result of the confused, irregular struggle between the two companies in the Indian peninsula told decisively one way or the other upon the final event." A recent French historian in defending the Controller-General of that period from the imputation of having sacrificed an empire in India by recalling Dupleix, has shown that if the French Government had retained the services of Dupleix and supported his policy, the ultimate event could not have been materially changed. "The whole fabric of territorial predominance which Dupleix had been so industriously building up was loosely and hastily cemented; it depended upon the superiority of a few mercenary troops, the perilous friendship of Eastern princes, and the personal qualities of those in command on the spot. The first thing needful before any solid dominion could be erected by the French in India was to secure their communications with Europe by breaking the power of the English at sea; but this stroke was beyond the strength of the French in 1754. In 1755 France had only sixty-seven ships of the line and thirty-one frigates to set against 131 English men-of-war and eighty-one frigates. When the Seven Years' War began in 1756 the French did make a vigorous attempt to regain command of the waterways; and it must be clear that to their failure in that direct trial of naval strength, far more than to their abandonment of the policy of Dupleix, must be attributed the eventual disappearance of their prospects of establishing a permanent ascendency in India."

Fifty years later Napoleon incessantly pressed upon Alexander of Russia his grand scheme of a joint expedition through Turkey and Persia against the English in India, with the object of subverting their dominion and destroying the sources of their commercial prosperity. Such a proposition, made when Napoleon had reached the zenith of his fame, is startling in its significance. As Sir Alfred Lyall observes: "That Napoleon should have seriously contemplated marching across Europe and half Asia to invade the territory of an island within twenty miles of the French coast—that he should have thought it on the whole less impracticable to send a force from the Danube or Constantinople to Delhi than to transport his troops from Calais to Dover—is certainly a remarkable illustration of the impregnability of effective naval defense."

Another point on which the author insists is that the British conquest of India was far from being a marvelous and almost incomprehensible stroke of fortune. When once an invader had penetrated the mountain passes of the northwest his task was comparatively easy. Baber, at the head of only 12,000 men, had founded an Indian empire that lasted for a century and a half. To an invasion by sea Bengal was particularly a vulnerable. Bernier, a French physician at the court of Aurungzeb, had written at the close of the seventeenth century that M. de Condé or M. de Turenne with 20,000 men could conquer all India. And in 1746 one Col. James Mill, who had been twenty years in India, submitted to the Austrian Emperor a scheme for conquering Bengal, which appeared to him a very feasible and profitable undertaking. "The whole country of Hindustan," he says, "or country of the Great Mogul, is and ever has been in a state so feeble and defenseless that it is almost a miracle that no prince of Europe, with a maritime power at command, has not as yet thought of making such acquisitions there as at one stroke would put him and his subjects in possession of infinite wealth. . . . The policy of the Mogul is bad, his military worse, and as to a maritime power to command and protect his coasts he has none at all." Sir Alfred Lyall thinks there is good ground for the opinion that if at the time of the dissolution of the Mogul empire India had been left to herself, if the Europeans had not just then appeared in the field, the whole of Southern and Central India would have fallen under Mahratta dominion.

The gradual and almost involuntary growth of the British Empire in India is traced in a clear but cursory narrative which ends with the year 1857, when the Indian government was finally reorganized. Little is said of the influence of British rule upon the welfare of the natives, but the author takes occasion to dissent from Spencer Walpole's prediction that "centuries hence some philosophic historian will relate the history of the British in India as a romantic episode which has had no appreciable effect upon the progress of the human family." Lovers of picturesque writing may regret that the "romantic" character of the history did not appeal to Sir Alfred Lyall; but the soundness of the author's conclusions can hardly be gainsaid. Four maps illustrate the partition of India from 1760 to 1857. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

Modern Meteorology.

An outline of the growth and present condition of meteorology in some of its phases is given by Dr. Frank Waldo in an English book imported by the Scribners. The work is mainly a condensation of material to be found elsewhere, but it is none the less valuable, as it really constitutes a compendium of recent information in regard to meteorological science. One chapter contains a history and description of some important instruments and methods of using them, the thermometer, barometer, and wind measurer receiving most attention, while the construction of observatories is appropriately illustrated. Another presents an abstract of the important memoirs on thermodynamics of the atmosphere which were recently communicated to the Berlin Academy of Sciences by Prof. von Bezold. This is followed by a partial outline of the history of development of the theories of general atmospheric circulation, with a brief statement of Prof. Ferrel's completed theory and of some recent contributions to the subject by prominent German investigators. Then comes a historical sketch and partial explanation of the secondary atmosphere circulation, to which the local character of winds may be referred, at least in middle latitudes. The sixth chapter contains some of the principal results obtained by Dr. Bruckner in his recent discussion of the results of meteorological observations from the time of their commencement to the present. Specially important are the remarks on the long period oscillations of climatic factors and on the application of meteorology to agriculture.

In the latter department some interesting statements are made of the results obtained by investigation of the quantity and distribution of moisture and sunshine as affecting not only the different crops but the growth and movements of insect life, and the relation of ground heat, average temperatures, and winds, to average temperature and plant growth, etc., but this rather as indicating what may yet be done than as stating valuable results already accomplished. The scope of the book does not include information in regard to the aid given to commerce by weather prediction for land or ocean, or the use of meteorological data as an aid in the practice of medicine.

A New Life of Wagner.

Under the concise title of "Wagner and His Works, the Story of His Life, with Critical Comments," Mr. Henry T. Finck, the accomplished musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, has given to the musical public of this country a biographical, analytical, and critical sketch of the life of the great musical reformer, Richard Wagner, and of all his musical writings, from his first crude and inconsequential operettas to "Parsifal," the final example of his advanced and matured methods. Mr. Finck is well known as an ardent and aggressive advocate of Wagner and all his works. It therefore goes without saying that in these volumes (two in number) he exalts his hero to the verge of idealistic possibility, of course at the expense of other composers, notably the Italians, with whom he has little patience. Mr. Finck is frank enough to cite the opinions of critics who have been adverse to the Wagnerian system, but he evidently is of the opinion that placed in juxtaposition with the circumstances of the case and with the judgments of Wagner's friends they defeat themselves. Making every allowance for Mr. Finck's partisan prejudices it still remains true that he has made an admirable and scholarly contribution to American musical literature. So far as the biography itself is concerned, he has had the inestimable advantage of assistance in the shape of letters, documents, and personal recollections furnished by the composer's widow, Mme. Cosima Wagner, and it may be relied upon therefore as correct. The critical and analytical portions of the narrative will be accepted or rejected according to the prejudices of the reader, but no one will fail to credit the author with a high degree of literary and musical scholarship. (New York: Scribner's, 1893.)

The New Balzac Volume.

"A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris," by Honoré de Balzac. This powerful but revolting work describes the Parisian career of Lucien Chardon, the hero of "Lost Illusions." Lucien is a young poet of great personal beauty who has had some success in his native town of Angoulême. He accompanies Mme. de Bargeton, a lady who has distinguished him by her favors, to the French metropolis, where he expects to renew his conquests. But he disgusts Mme. de Bargeton by his provincial crudeness, and, other considerations occurring to her mind at the eleventh hour, that lady concludes to send him packing. The poor fellow is hard put to it for a livelihood. His poems are not wanted, and his great novel, "The Archer of Charles IX.," elicits a conditional offer of only 400 francs. He makes the acquaintance of Daniel d'Arthez and other young men of genius, who compose a "brotherhood of hearts and minds," and who put into practice Wordsworth's rule of "plain living and high thinking," while toiling hard at their chosen tasks in art, philosophy, and letters. These noble souls admit Lucien into their circle; they help him with advice, criticism, even with money, although his vain and pleasure-loving nature excites their distrust. "Before the cock crows thrice," says one of them, "he will betray the cause of toil and take to indolence and vice." Above all, they warn him never to enter the ranks or Parisian journalism. "Journalism," they tell him, "is hell—a pit of iniquity, falsehood, treachery, which no one can cross and no one can leave with a pure soul, unless it be Dante under the protection of Virgil's laurel."

Into this hell, nevertheless, Lucien descends, and descends voluntarily. From that point on the book becomes a horribly powerful picture of the progressive deterioration of a human soul. The young journalist to whom Lucien applies for employment endeavors to dissuade him from his purpose, but all in vain. Lucien's talents win prompt recognition; he is courted, flattered, accepted by fashionable society, adored by a beautiful woman. But step by step with his material advancement his moral decay goes marching on. He ends by adopting the depraved moral code of the piratical crew he has joined. He becomes a blackmailer, a hired lampooner, a political renegade, a traitor to his best friend, while his passion for Coralie plunges him into a bottomless pit of infamy. At last his luck turns—let us rather say that the Nemesis he has defied overtakes him at length. In his desperation he is driven to gambling, to forgery, and the climax is reached when, his voice choked with sobs, he composes a set of ribald songs in order to pay for the funeral of his mistress. Balzac tells the following story: "When Blücher reached the heights of Montmartre with Saacken in 1814, Saacken, who was a boor, exclaimed: 'Now we shall burn Paris!' 'Mind you don't,' said Blücher; 'France is to die of that cancer'—pointing to the city, sweltering and smoking at their feet in the valley of the Seine." In this novel Balzac has set himself to describe that cancer in all its loathsomeness. It is a masterly, a marvelous work, but, like "Père Goriot" it solls the mind and makes the reader loathe his species.

The translation is an excellent piece of work, and even the metrical renderings are satisfactory. We object, however, to the use of the word *vim*, except in colloquial passages. (Boston: Robert Bros.)

Brief Mention.

The second series of Mr. William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage" contains a number of specially interesting papers. Edwin Forrest, John Gilbert, the elder Booth, John Brougham, Charlotte Cushman, John E. Owens, Ada Rehan, Clara Morris, Mme. Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Adelaide Ristori, Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Lawrence Barrett, and Richard Mansfield are among the famous actors of whom Mr. Winter has written. Mr. Winter is at his best in dramatic criticism, and the essays in this volume are well worthy of his reputation. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

"A Paradise of English Poetry," arranged by H. C. Beeching. The richness of English poesy is well illustrated in this anthology. The two large, closely-printed volumes, containing over 650 pages, exclusive of the notes, include no copyrighted matter and nothing from America. In other words, there is nothing here from Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, or any poet since Wordsworth, while the exclusion of all humorous writers has been extended even to Robert Burns. Yet withal the book is full of admirable poetry, being particularly rich in selections from the sixteenth and seventeenth century men. The charming selections from Campion will be new, we think, to many of Mr. Beeching's readers. In omitting "lines and stanzas that for any reason seemed best omitted" the editor has assumed a privilege which needs to be exercised with some discrimination. He has given us a delightful anthology, in spite of the hampering rules which he has imposed on himself. (New York: Macmillan & Co. $6.)

"Children of Destiny," by Molly Elliot Seawell, is a story of life in Virginia some forty years before the war. Richard Skelton, the hero, is essentially a woman's ideal, with "unfathomable eyes," a masterful bearing, and an assortment of opposite qualities. At 18 he has astonished the country by a political essay, and great things are predicted of him, but his moral character becomes warped by a disappointment in love, and after his pretty cousin jilts him and runs off with Jack Blair, he cherishes a malignant hatred for his fortunate rival. Skelton marries abroad, but is soon left a widower, and the plot of the story is made to hinge on the conditions attached to his wife's will, under which he inherits a large amount of property. He returns to his home after a long absence and encourages his old rival to ruin himself on the turf. But with the advent of a new love his resentment dies away, and ere the end he shows himself capable of better things. The book has its share of stirring scenes, and some of the minor characters are distinctly drawn, but the theological discussions are rather hollow. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Gods of Olympos; or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans," is a translation by Katherine A. Raleigh of the twentieth edition of A. H. Petiscus. It is published by the Cassell company. In preface and introduction the author hints at radical modifications of previously entertained notions in regard to the formulation of the god-myths of the ancients, and favors the tribal method, which looks upon them as the late and literary stage of a long evolution. But there is little in the stories about the gods and heroes themselves to help the student to depart from the old-fashioned lines of thought. As a synopsis of the principal attributes and actions ascribed to the personifications treated of the book may be commended to those who wish for a good general acquaintance with the subject, and it will help to an understanding of numerous references met with in writings ancient and modern.

The Year Book of Science, compiled for 1892 but dated 1893, issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, is a handy compendium of the principal results obtained last year by investigators in the leading departments of physical science. The divisions treated of, each being reported on separately by a specialist in that field, are general physics, physical astronomy, meteorology, physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, mineralogy and petrology, stratigraphical geology, vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology, paleobotany, physical geology and geography, anthropology, zoölogy and comparative anatomy, animal physiology and pathology, bacteriology, and four different divisions of plant study.

The two recent additions to "The Expositor's Bible," "The Book of Psalms, i., xxxviii., by Alexander Maclaren, D. D., and "The First Book of Kings," by F. W. Farrar, D. D. (New York: Armstrongs), are each in its way excellent illustrations of what good biblical exposition of a somewhat popular character should be. Dr. Maclaren's translations of the Psalms may be criticised for their literalism. Thus in Psalm 37, 7, "Be silent to Jehovah," is no doubt a more exact rendering of the Hebrew than the familiar, "O, rest in the Lord," but it is not idiomatic English. "Roll thy way upon Jehovah" (A. V. "Commit thy way unto the Lord"), and "to butcher the upright in way" (A. V. "to slay such as be of upright conversation") are similarly expressions which, if used at all, would have been better relegated to the margin or to a footnote. On the other hand, the expository matter is in the best of taste and contains not a few remarks in the highest degree pregnant and suggestive. It is not easy to see why the volume closes with the exposition of the thirty-eighth psalm when the first book of the Psalter ends with the forty-first. The fact, however, is suggestive of the entire omission of all matters pertaining to historical criticism. This omission, as the author informs us, was deliberate, and from the practical point of view from which the exposition is written it is perhaps, in the case of a book like the Psalter, of no great consequence. But in the case of a book like the ancient Book of Kings the critical questions could not well be ignored. Accordingly Dr. Farrar has devoted the first sixty pages of his volume to an explanation and defense of the "Higher Criticism," especially in its application to the records of those portions of ancient history of which he treats, while throughout the balance is skillfully maintained between the demands of a scholarly historical and a practical religious treatment of the subject-matter. Like all that Dr. Farrar writes the book is full of learning and full of interest. It fills, and well fills, a lack which many Bible students must have felt in the literature of its subject.

"The Place of Christ in Modern Theology." This volume is a semi-octavo of 556 pages, by A. M. Fairbairn, M. A., D. D., Principal of Mansfield College and lecturer in the University of Aberdeen and in several American institutions. Prof. Fairbairn is one of the ablest theological scholars of our times. In the work before us he considers the relation of Christ to the theology of today. He makes theology Christo-centric, returning from the old systems in which the divine sovereignty and decrees were the beginning and the end. The discussion is divided into two books. The first is historical and critical and embraces two divisions. The first division consists of eight chapters, on The Doctrine of Development (of course theological development), Development of the Ancient Church, New Factors and New Lines of Development, The Greek Mind and Theology, The Latin Theology and Church, Scholasticism, The Renaissance and the Reformation, and The Modern Churches and Their Theologies. The second division is devoted to historical criticism and the history of Christ, and embraces four chapters, entitled respectively: Through Literature and Philosophy to Criticism, Philosophical Criticism and the history of Jesus, Literary Criticism, The Tübingen School, The Newer Historical Criticism and the Historical Christ. The Second Book, which is theological and constructive, consists of three divisions. The first division includes four chapters on The Expository Books, The Historical Books, The Christology of Christ, and The Relations and the Reason of the Christologies. The second division contains three chapters on The Godhead, The Godhead and the Deity of Natural Theology, and The Godhead and the Deity of Constructive Theology. The third division treats of The Fatherhood and the Son, The Fatherhood and Soteriology, and Revelation and Inspiration. Under these heads the present conflicts of opinion and the results of the "higher criticism" are considered in a series of instructive and powerful discussions. The volume closes with a statement of The Determinative Principle in the Church—God as Interpreted by Christ. This concluding portion, in two chapters, presents the Doctrine of the Church in the New Testament and the Church in Theology. This is among the most valuable contributions that have been recently made to Christian theology. It should be carefully read and studied, especially by conservative supporters of tradition as the foundation of Christian faith. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.)

"Primary Convictions" is a volume of lectures by William Alexander, D. D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, which were chiefly delivered last year before the faculty and students of Columbia College, New York, in reference to the evidences of Christianity. By convictions the lecturer means established beliefs as contradistinguished from doubt, suspicion, and opinion, and the beliefs which he calls primary are formulated in the Nicene and Apostles' creeds, which treat of facts and expectations based upon the facts. The volume is a fresh and learned treatise on the two early creeds of what the author calls undivided Christendom. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Literary Notes.

Alexander Dumas fils is reported to receive $10,000 a year by way of royalty on his father's works.

Maj. Kirkland's book, "The Chicago Massacre of 1812," will be issued by the Dibble Publishing company early in June.

"Heather and Snow," a story of Scottish peasant life by George MacDonald, will be published by Harper & Bros. about May 25.

Messrs. Joseph Kirkland, Opie Read, and Stanley Waterloo are among the contributors to the June number of the *New Peterson Magazine*.

The Macmillans are about to issue a new edition, in thirteen volumes, of Charlotte Brontë's works, including a volume of unpublished letters.

A second edition of Mr. Stanley Waterloo's novel, "An Odd Situation," has already been called for. The book has attracted the attention of political leaders, and an organized propaganda on the subject of which it treats is said to be contemplated.

It is reported that there is to be a change in the ownership and management of the *New England Magazine*. The editor, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, has long been dissatisfied with the business management, and it is understood that he threatened to withdraw from the magazine unless a reorganization was effected. It is said that contributors have remained unpaid for months and that no attention was paid to their complaints. New men and new money have been obtained, and the magazine will be reorganized in accordance with Mr. Mead's ideas.

Still more Heine letters have been discovered. There are about a dozen of them, addressed to Laube, to whom Heine dedicated his bitter attack on Börne. In one of these he says: "My condition is so far worse that my paralytic contractions are more violent and more decided. I lie all twisted up day and night in pain; and if I believe in God at all, I don't often believe in a good God. The hand of this mighty author of cruelty to animals lies heavy upon me. What a benevolent and loyable God I made myself in my youth, when by the grace of Hegel I was exalted to this high estate!" Afterwards there are a few interesting literary references. "I have lost and bewailed my friend Balzac. George Sand, that lurer of mankind, has not bothered herself about me since my illness; this emancipatress of women, or rather emancimatress, has maltreated in the most revolting way my poor friend Chopin in an odious but divinely written novel."

Books Received.

THE CENTURY. Vol. XLV. New York: The Century company.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Anson K. Cross. Boston: A. K. Cross.

A LITERARY COURTSHIP. By Anna Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

VEST POCKET WEBSTER PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Chicago:

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We own and offer, subject to sale:	Real value of property estimated.	TOTAL DEBT.
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Kansas City, S. D., 6's	200,000,000	921,500
Upper Sandusky, O., 6's	2,668,180	80,000
Milwaukee 5's	170,000,000	4,854,500
Ogden, Utah, 6's	18,000,000	240,000
St. Joseph, Mich., 5's	3,500,000	101,000
Nevada, Mo., 5's	4,701,828	19,000
Mowequa, Ill., 6's	430,000	5,000
Highland Co., O., 5's	30,000,000	85,000
Meagher Co., Mont., 6's	6,500,000	163,000
New Whatcom, Wash., 6's	12,000,000	295,000

The Bonds offered above are secured by a TAX LIEN on all the taxable property within the boundaries of the various municipalities named, and we recommend them as a safe investment.

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SURPLUS.....50,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

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Bankers and Grain Merchants.

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING BUILDING LOANS,

Made Promptly at Current Rates.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on the 7TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

$500,000 City of Chicago 4% Gold Bonds for Sale.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago until twelve (12) o'clock noon on the first day of June, 1893, for $500,000 City of Chicago River Improvement Bonds, dated July 1st, 1893, running twenty (20) years, interest at the rate of 4% payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Principal and interest payable in gold.

These bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each and issued for the purpose of retiring bonds of the same character issued in 1868, prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, maturing July 1st, 1893.

The undersigned also offers for sale $600,000 City of Chicago 5% Water Fund Certificates, dated June 1, 1893; $200,000 of which will mature June 1, 1894; $200,000 will mature Dec. 1, 1894; and the remaining $200,000 will mature June 1, 1895. Interest payable semi-annually (December and June) at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City, or at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Chicago. Denominations, $1,000 and $500 each.

These certificates are issued under authority of law and according to the provisions of an ordinance passed by the City Council April 25, 1892.

Proposals will be received for each issue separately, or for the whole issue, or any part thereof. A certified check for 5 per cent of the amount bid must accompany the offer.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. D. WETHERELL,
City Comptroller.

WANTED—POSITION.

About July 1 by a thoroughly competent business man; experienced office man and bookkeeper. Best of references. Address O 616, Tribune office.

GROWING CONFIDENCE

STOCKS IN GOOD DEMAND AND QUOTATIONS TENDING UPWARD.

Moderate Strength in Farm Produce—Wheat Recovers Fractionally—Cables Slightly Encouraging—Revival of Bad Crop Reports in the Southwest—Wheat Fields Plowed Up for Corn Planting—This Cereal Stronger—Bull Clique in Provisions Again Shows Its Hand.

There was more financial cheerfulness yesterday than has been seen since the beginning of the recent crisis. Good weather had something to do with this, but every day that brings no further serious financial mishap is now a long step toward returning confidence. The progress yesterday was most marked. It was by no means confined to the local situation either. There were exceedingly strong stock markets in London, New York, and Boston, as well as in Chicago.

Trading was active at the Chicago Stock Exchange and without exception prices were higher. In some cases they were several points higher and everywhere the market was firm and the feeling almost buoyant. West Chicago Street railroad stock opened at 179, which was a moderate advance over the closing price of Thursday, and from that opening it jumped rapidly to 182. There was a moderate reaction which carried prices back to 180 and then the market again showed strength, this time going to the highest point of the day and reaching 182½. The last sale was at 182¾, and at the close more stock was offered at that price. North Side also showed much firmness. The opening quotation recorded a 2 point advance over the closing price Thursday, the first account sale being at 248. The next sale was at 250 and prices held there for a time. There was a reaction, carrying quotation down to 249, but with the close of the market came the greatest strength of the day. The stock sold at 250¾ and closed strong at 250.

Diamond Match stock was also strong, but did not jump quite as rapidly as some of the others. It showed marked strength at the close, however, selling at 192¾. There are few stocks on the list that occupy a stronger position intrinsically than Diamond Match. It can be stated authoritatively that the sales of the company so far this year are showing a greater increase than ever before, reaching the astonishing rate of 50 per cent increase as compared with the same month of last year. A good many statements are heard regarding the floating debt of this company, but they are made with a remarkable lack of knowledge as to the facts. The company has no floating debt. Its liabilities include only a few thousand dollars of current bills, while its cash on hand is very far, indeed, above the total of its liabilities. The company schedules quick assets in the neighborhood of $3,750,000 and has nearly $400,000 cash on hand.

Lake Street Elevated was decidedly strong, advancing to 27. It is said that this stock had been "pegged" for a decided advance just before the recent flurry and now those who are behind it are inclined to get their forces together again and as soon as general conditions are in normal shape once more the stock is likely to be made one of the most prominent of the speculative securities.

Calumet Dock made a substantial advance, selling up to 60, and was in good demand at that price. The brewery stocks were firmer. Chicago Brewing and Malting sold at 93 and Milwaukee at Chicago at 33¾. The Consolidated Gas people did not hold, the stock closing at 29¾. Exception was taken to these closing quotations, however, by some traders on the ground that they were manipulated and did not represent the market, but were made for the purpose of depressing quotations. Among the stocks that did not show strength was New York Biscuit, a sale of which was made at 40, and South Side Rapid Transit, which sold at 19. New York Biscuit at 40 means that $6,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of capitalization is cut down. With such a scaling down as that the stock must have been watered by a master hand if the assets are not within range of that capitalization.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 W C St R R act	179½	150 D M Co Ill act	121¼
50 do act	179½	50 do act	121¾
50 do act	180	50 do C B Co act	30¾
50 do act	180¾	50 do do	30¾
50 do act	181¾	50 do act	30¾
50 do act	181¾	50 Am S B Co act	69½
200 do do	182	50 do do	70
50 do act	182	25 N C St RR Co	244¾
100 do act	181	50 do act	245
50 do A C C & Dact	50½	150 do do act	250
50 do	50¾	50 St's W C L's 3	26¾
10 P A M Co	93	50 C P aP Co ex div	43
23 D M Co Ill	120¾		

BONDS.

$1000 W Stone Co 5s	92	$3000 C G L & C C 5s	85¾
4000 W C S R 1st m 5s	98¾		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

150 W C St R R act	180	50 Street's W C L	26¾
5 do	179	20 do s 3	27
50 do act	179½	50 do do	27
10 do do	179	50 D M Co Ill act	121¾
250 do act	180	50 M & C B C act	30¾
50 do act	180¼	50 do C B Co act	30¾
50 do act	180¾	10 L St El R R	25
200 do act	180	10 do	25¾
50 do N C St R Co	181¾	50 do	26
50 do act	250	5 do	26
10 do do	249¾	5 Am S B Co	70
10 do do	250	50 do act	70
150 do act	249	200 do act	70
110 C & C U & D	60		

BONDS.

$10000 W S St R 1st m 5s	98¾	$10000 Chi Dk Co 5s	100
11000 do b 3	80¾		

SALES AFTER SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 W C St R R act	181	100 W C St R R act	181
5 do	179½	100 Am. S B Co act	70
20 do	180	100 do act	69½
50 do act	180¼	50 do act	69¾
50 do act	180¾	10 D M Co Ill	121¾
50 do act	180¾	50 N C St R R Co act	249¾
50 do act	180¾	50 Mil & C B Co act	30¾

BONDS.

$1000 W C St R R 1st mtg 5s			99

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 CACC&D	60	50 WCStRR act	181¾
15 N C St RR Co	248¾	100 do act	181¾
100 do act	249	50 do act	182
100 do act	250	50 do act	182¾
50 do act	250¾	50 do act	182¾
50 do act	250	200 C R & M Co prfd	91
50 Chi B & M Co csh	33	150 A S B Co act	69
100 do act	29¾	100 L St L RR act	26¾
50 D M Co Ill act	122	10 do	26¾
50 do act	122¾	10 do	26¾
50 do	121¾	25 N Y B Co	40
50 do act	121¾	50 St's W C L line	27¾
5 do	122	50 C S S R T	97¾

American Strawboard continues to be one of the strongest stocks in the list. It made a decided jump yesterday, touching 70, which is a 10 point advance from the price of 60 a few days ago. Quotations did not hold to the close, the last sales being at 69. Even at the present advance the stock has many strong friends. Some particularly satisfactory statements of earnings are being circulated.

Bankers are talking in a much more cheerful strain regarding the situation. Country bankers have almost altogether stopped withdrawing funds and the local demand for money has been cut down to a low limit. Some of the most prominent bankers are of the opinion that an exceedingly easy money market in the near future is not improbable. The business community generally has been forced to adjust itself to the conditions of the stringent money market, and the demand from that quarter will be so curtailed that it is not improbable that it may fall far below the funds at the command of the bankers. Some bankers, however, are looking further ahead, and say that, while they will not be surprised at a period of comparative ease in the money market, that ease should really be accepted by the business community as a period of grace and not regarded as a time for speculative expansion. They say that business-men should use the opportunity to put their affairs in order and be prepared for the stringency that may come with grain movements in the fall. Speculators, however, will hardly look so far ahead. If they are convinced that there is to be a period of easy money it matters little what is to come after that. Easy money and an ability to get funds to conduct speculative operations in securities unquestionably mean higher prices for the time being, and it is that theory which will govern the speculative market.

Shipments of gold today will reach at least $1,500,000. Sterling exchange rates were a shade easier. The local supply of bills is increasing somewhat. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	485¼	490
Actual	484¾	489¼
Documentary	483½	488

There was a story in stock market circles to the effect that the whisky trust had made negotiations for a local loan of $500,000, a sum which was needed for current requirements, and that it was agreed to put up the new bond issue of collaterals for this loan, but that yesterday the loan was refused when the money was applied for on the ground that the institution of quo warranto proceedings by the Attorney-General made such a loan inadvisable.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 19.	*May 12.*
New York	$101,490,990	$123,818,033
Chicago	15,854,000	18,647,000
Boston	15,851,110	18,587,255
Philadelphia	10,643,188	13,064,447
St. Louis	3,611,012	4,450,276
Baltimore	2,633,331	2,070 888
New Orleans	1,547,409	1,512,151

The New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, at par; Boston, 12½c discount to par; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Except for some cautious investment buying, perhaps most noticeable in the bond list, the market has drifted almost wholly this week into the hands of local speculators. The Wall street situation is singular. There has been an unmistakable extending cheerfulness among the rank and file of the street; a sentiment founded largely on the pause in actual disquieting developments, but probably not less on the recent movement of prices. Yet the movements of those who ordinarily conduct and profit by market advances have been constantly of a faltering character. Today's market, like that of yesterday and the day before, was in reality distinguished by great dullness. Business at its best was not heavy, and there were frequent stretches of time when the trading on the Stock Exchange seemed to be quite suspended. It was near the closing that stocks became really active. The cause for this was apparently the formal announcement of the Northern Pacific collateral trust note scheme. The recovery in prices, on the Northern Pacific announcement, were confined, however, to the securities chiefly concerned, and the general closing was strong. Commission houses were buyers in some quarters at the close.

Railway bonds were strong. Sales were $1,023,000. Atchison 4s, class A, rose 2¾ to 50¾; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, 3 to 8; Quincy convertibles, 2 to 103; Green Bay and Winona incomes, subscription paid trust receipts, 3 to 23; Northern Pacific consol 5s, 2½ to 99; Oregon Improvement 5s, 2 to 53. Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City firsts dropped 6¼ points from 67 to 60¾ on the announcement that a receiver had been appointed for the company. Rock Island debenture 5s, after falling to 90¾, rose to and closed at 93.

Government bonds steady. State bonds dull.

Money on call easy at 2 @ 3½ per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485¼ for 60 days and 486@486½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 278,400 shares, including: Atchison, 13,500; Burlington and Quincy, 8,100; Chicago Gas, 11,100; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,400; Distilling, 14,400; Erie, 3,700; General Electric, 7,200; Louisville and Nashville, 8,000; Manhattan, 4,500; Natural Gas, 7,600; Northern Pacific, 3,500 preferred, 3,500; Northern Pacific preferred, 13,300; Reading, 11,300; Richmond Terminal, 3,000; Rock Island, 8,900; St. Paul, 29,600; Sugar, 12,300; Union Pacific, 8,100; Western Union, 6,900.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing N'y 19*	*Closing N'y 20*
Atchison	17,800	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
Am. Cot. Oil	1,200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. pfd	100	76	76	76	76
Amn. Sugar	16,300	90¾	87	90¾	90¾
Do pfd	600	98	97¾	98	98¼
Am. Tob.	500	70	69¾	70	70
A. & Pac	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
B. & O. pfd	100	75	75	75	
Balt. & Ohio	700	79	78	78¾	77¾
Can. Pac	1,500	77¾	77	77¾	77¾
C. B. & Q	10,300	97¾	95¾	97¾	96¾
C. & A.	1,200	100	100	100	100
Do pfd	100	138	138	138	
C. M. & St. P	39,610	71¾	69¾	71¾	69¾
Do pfd	1,200	118	117¾	118	117
C. R. I. & P	13,600	75	72¾	74¾	73¾
C. St. P. M. & O	775	44¾	43¾	44¾	43¾
Do pfd	100	116	116	116	116¾
Canada Pac	550	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,375	20¼	20	20¾	20
Chic. Gas	11,100	45¾	44¾	45¾	45
C. C. C. & St. L	1,210	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J	1,300	110¾	109	110¾	108¾
C. & Alton	50	143	143	143	143
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	97
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	700	120¾	120	120¾	
Chicago Gas	11,100	74¾	73¾	76¾	74¾
D. & R. G	940	10	9	10	9¾
D. L. & W	4,440	141	139¾	141	139¾
Del. & Hud	700	126¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Den. Rio grd. pfd	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	47,350	18	14¾	17¾	17¾
Erie	50	113¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
Gen'l Elec	6,300	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Great North'n pfd	500	120	120	120	120
G. B. & A. & St. P	945	9¾	9	9	8¾
Hocking Valley	1,400	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
Ill. Cent	535	97	96	97	96¾
Iowa Cent	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Lake Erie	2,400	129¾	127	129¾	127
Louis. & Nash	6,015	69¾	67¾	69	67¾
Long Island	50	101¾	101¾	101¾	101
L. & N. A	400	19	18¾	19	18¾
Do pfd	158	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
L. N. A. & C	240	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
Manhattan Gas	1,700	16¾	16	16¾	16
Do pfd	250	61	60	61	59
Mo. Pac	3,550	39¾	37¾	39¾	38
Manhattan	4,400	129¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Mob. & Ohio	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
Minn. & St. Louis	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	13
Do pfd	100	31	31	31	33
N. Y. C. & St. L	3,465	29¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
Nor. Pac	1,070	15¾	14¾	14¾	14
Do pfd	3,758	39	36¾	37¾	36¾
N. Y. C. & W	13,175	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
N. Y. Cent	1,630	103¾	101¾	103¾	101¾
N. Y. Sus. & W	440	10	10	10	10¾
Do pfd	300	18	18	18	18¾
Nor. Amn. Co	2,700	10¾	9¾	9¾	9
Ohio & W	1,005	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nat. Lead	850	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd	210	77	76¾	77	77
Nat. Cordage	8,800	20¾	18¾	20¾	19¼
Pac. Mail	1,121	30	29¾	30	29¾
N. Y. C. & St. L	800	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾
Ogn. S. Line	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Phil. & Reading	11,200	54¾	51¾	54¾	54¼
Pac. Mail	3,850	23¾	20	23¾	19¾
Pullman	220	179¾	178¾	179¾	180¾
Rich. Terminal	1,900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	900	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
So. Pac	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
St. L. & S. W	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do pfd	1,200	13¾	12¾	13¾	13
Tex. Pac	600	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M	620	11¾	11	11¾	11
Tenn. Coal	1,300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
U. S. Rub	400	46¾	45	46¾	44¾
Union Pac	8,120	32¾	31¾	32¾	31
U. S. Rub. pfd	250	85	85¾	85	85
W. & L. E	250	16	16	16	15¾
Do pfd	725	53¾	50	51¾	52¾
Wabash pfd	610	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Western Union	6,044	86¾	85¾	86¾	85
Wis. Cent	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	140
American	111	United States	84

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	112¾	U. S. 2s reg	99
U. S. 4s coup	113¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$9000 Atch 4s	81¾	$1000 Met El 2d	104¼
74000 Atch 2¾ 4s C1A	49¾@50¾	12000 M & St L prf 6s	90¾@91¾
10000 Aa Pine	5	2000 M K & T 2d	44¾@45
500 B C R & N 1st	102	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	123
1000 Can So 2d	104½	2000 N Y Cen 7s	107
4000 Col & Hock Val 4s	80	1000 N Y L E & W cons 7s	97
4000 C N J gmds 5s	110	1000 N W ex 4s	94
1000 C C C & St L 4s	101¾	5000 N Y Cen 5s	106@106¼
1000 C B & Q 4s	96	1000 N Y C & W en 5s	103¾
11000 C B & Q Neb ex 4s	95	10000 N P 1st cp	117
2000 C B & Q Ok 5s	100	2000 N W Rlyr db 5s	104
1000 C G W 1st	70	1000 N W Rlyr db 5s	104
6000 C N P 1st	71¾@72	58000 N P con 3s	66¾@69
6000 C R I & P ex cp	121¾	60000 Or Imp con 5s	81@83
15000 C R I & P ex 4s	90¾@91	1000 O S L 1st cn	103
25000 C & E inc	36	14000 P a R 1st in	34¾@35
2000 C & E 1st	98¾	5000 P a R 1st in	41¾@42¼
2000 D S S & A 5s	90	1000 R & W 1st	70
2000 D S S & A 2d	40	19000 R T C 1st 5s	35@35¾
2000 E Rgen 5s	83¾	6000 R T C 1st 6s	73
2000 E R & A 1st gd 5s	123½	3000 R G & W 1st	69
1000 E La B S 5s	96	1000 S L & M 5s	92@93¾
1000 E x T H 1st	120	1000 S L & I M S 5s	83
1000 E x T & V 1st	114	1000 S F & N P 1st con 6s	57
7000 F W & D C 1st	100	red to 4½s	103@104¼
11000 G H & S A 5s-MAP	94¾	12200 S P M & M 1st M 6s	90¾
1000 H & G N 1st gu 5s	100	4000 S L S W 1st gu 4s	80¾
10000 G B W & S P in tr	22	4000 S L S W 2d in	25
5000 H & S J 2d cn	114¾	8000 S P C 1st 5s cn	94¾
1000 I B & W 1st	17	5000 T A P 1st 5s	77
2000 Ill Cs 4½s	103	5000 T A P 2d in	30¾@31
14000 L a C G 1st 5s	80¾@81	4000 T P & W 5s	76@78
1000 L & W Ben mtg 6s	104	3000 T St L & K C 1st 4s	90@91
	104¾@104¾	5000 T A O C 1st	104
20000 L N A & C prn 6s	94@99	5000 U P 1st of '98	106¾
2000 L St L & C 1st 6s	110	2000 U P L 1st	113¾
1000 L S 1st sg	116	6000 U P 1st	102
1000 L S 2d cp	121¾	3000 U P D & G 1st	89@90
1000 L S & M S 1st 6s	120	2000 W a b 1st 5s	107
2000 M & S P in - C P & W 5s	104¾	5000 W a b 1st 5s Dac ex	90
1000 M & S P 1st D & G 5s	105	3000 W a b 2d	74¾
1000 M & S P 1st W & M	107	3000 W S 1st 4s	103@104
1000 M & S P 2s	115

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

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FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

A correspondent who has investigated the subject says that Voudoo worship is still common in Hayti, and that human beings are being sacrificed under its bloody and barbaric rites. His article is a startling one, as will be seen by reference to tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Financiers seem to agree that the present bank failures are only important as teaching people not to put their savings into any institutions which do not command entire confidence among other bankers. The lesson was taught once before, as will appear from a valuable historical sketch in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

There are many capital stories, both old and new, which cluster around the great American game of poker. An expert has collated a number of them, and they will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

George Alfred Townsend is still "doing" the Columbian Exposition. Some of the things he found worth writing about will be noted in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John Kendrick Bangs has a clever little sketch about Mollie and her dolls in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Henry Furniss has a capital London letter this week. It is illustrated, of course. What he thinks about the pictures of the Royal Academy will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Ward McAllister certainly does know something about giving a dinner party. His directions on this most important and delicate of social functions will be found in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Representatives of the great colleges are to meet in athletic contests next week. A review of the probable results, with pictures of some of the possible prize-winners, will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Mrs. Abbott has been reading some of Willis Winter's dramatic criticisms, and she tells about them in her literary gossip in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Miss Gilder has managed to find out about where the famous authors will spend their vacation. You will be as wise as she is when you read tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THERE are times when the Woman's Congress strikingly reminds one of a man's congress.

IT looks as if the gravity of the situation might yet succeed in pulling down passenger rates on the railways.

DO WE hear the question asked, Where is the money to come from to carry out the provisions of the Geary law? Never mind the money. Send the bill to Denis Kearney.

FOLLOWING the illustrious example of his chief, the Hon. Hoke Smith has barred out the officeseekers. He yearns to be alone. Perhaps—horrible thought!—he is writing poetry for the Atlanta *Journal*.

"WINDY CITY" is the very mildest title applied to this locality by the gentleman in the Midway Plaisance who has been waiting more or less patiently since the middle of April for a day still enough to permit him to inflate his balloon.

WITH a stern sense of the responsibility resting upon it as godmother of American liberty the New York *Evening Post* is heading off a movement on the part of the enemy to nominate John Wanamaker as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

THE $848,504,427 worth of merchandise exported from the United States in the twelve months ending with last April were valued at $162,748,746 less than those of the twelve months next preceding. The value of the imports was $926,151,988, being an increase of $94,006,617. The sum of the two differences is nearly $257,000,000, and by this enormous aggregate the foreign business of the country ran behind as compared with the record of the previous year. In the latter period the excess of gold exports over imports was nearly $90,500,000, or not far below three times the annual production of the precious metal in the United States.

IT is reported that Mr. Zimri Dwiggins, the President of the Columbia Bank in this city and controlling spirit in many other banks in different parts of the country, has not yet been seen in Washington. It is some days since he promised to be there. He was anxious to explain things. It is possible the poor man was so distracted that he took the wrong train, and while intending to proceed to Washington found himself en route for Canada. Of course no one more than himself could deplore such an unfortunate blunder, because it is said he has expressed the highest confidence that he could satisfactorily explain the suspension and even show that he had been sinned against instead of sinning.

PROBABLY the power of the human voice over brute beasts was never exhibited better than in the Midway Plaisance last Wednesday. Two of the five big lions just added to the Hagenback collection engaged in a fight and the efforts of half a dozen attendants, armed with sharp sticks, were not noticed by the enraged animals. But when Hagenback arrived on the scene and began to talk to them they ceased. They recognized the voice of authority, though they had not heard it for some six months previously. In less than a minute they were pacified. It was a splendid exhibition of human power over brutes which once have bowed to the will of the trainer.

THE stock markets, both in London and New York, were exceedingly strong yesterday. The local market was strong in nearly every particular, and some substantial advances were scored. Sterling rates were a shade easier, but large gold shipments will be made today. New York exchange sold at par.—The leading produce markets at Chicago were rather dull and, with the exception of provisions, narrow. Grain was firmer in tone, due in part to a natural reaction from the recent heavy declines and in part to unfavorable crop outlook in the Southwest. The bull manipulators were again in hog product. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day July wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent higher, September pork 42½ cents higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and ribs 15 cents higher.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FAIR.

The General Government has done several things for the Fair which cost it nothing. It gave by act of Congress its sanction and its blessing. It informed the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations that there was to be an Exposition and invited them to be represented thereat. This consumed a certain quantity of government stationery. Congress provided also that foreign exhibits might be imported duty free, but if they are sold here the government will collect its duties.

What has the United States done for the Fair which cost it anything? It had a lot of mutilated, worn, uncurrent subsidiary silver coins which had been for years a dead asset in the Treasury vaults. It ordered that some of that stuff worth as bullion about a million and a third dollars be coined into five million half dollars, and declared that it had given the Exposition two and a half millions. This cheap generosity was coupled with a Sunday-closing condition which compelled the directors to give up with one hand as much as they received with the other. Subsequently alarmed at its prodigality with its uncurrent silver, Congress, like the Indian giver, took back about a quarter of it.

The General Government has an exhibit at Jackson Park, a large and attractive one. Every Chicagoan is glad to have it. But there is no occasion for emotions of intense gratitude because it is here. It would be astonishing indeed if the government were not represented at a national and international fair, whether held at Chicago or at Paris. Unlike most other exhibiters, however, the government put up a building of its own instead of depending on the Exposition authorities for quarters. It expended about $400,000 for this purpose, but will get something back from the iron and glass, which will be sold after the Fair is at an end. While it was kind in Congress not to require Chicago to erect an edifice for the General Government, yet it would have been a much better looking one had its erection been left to the local authorities. The contents are praiseworthy, but the building itself is architecturally as unsightly as the Illinois one. It would be better for the cause of art and the education of the people were they both cast into the lake where it is deepest.

As an exhibiter, pure and simple, the National Government has not laid out as much money as the State of Illinois and the private exhibiters from that State. This Commonwealth appropriated $800,000 for its exhibit and its buildings, or about double what the United States expended for the same purpose. Part of that money was spent in an unseemly rivalry with the Federal authorities to see which could make the worst architectural monstrosity, but nevertheless it must be admitted that an outlay of $800,000 by nearly four million people does not compare badly with one of a million and a half by over sixty-two million people. Furthermore, the expenses of the private exhibiters of Illinois, manufacturers, merchants, etc., in connection with the preparation and installation of their exhibits were greater than those of the General Government.

Congress has also appropriated $103,000 for bronze medals and diplomas, but that money is to be expended only on condition the Fair is not open Sundays. It seemed to the devout Christians of the last Congress—like Mr. Senator Quay, for example—that no exhibiter would want a paper diploma or a bronze button which showed that he had taken any part in an Exposition which was open on the first day of the week.

Congress has also appropriated from time to time a considerable sum of money for the payment of the per diem of the members of the National Commission. Was that large sum expended for the benefit of Chicago and the Fair? No, only to harass and cripple them. Congress insisted that Chicago must put ten million dollars into the Fair. It has put in fifteen millions. Then Congress proceeded to appoint a number of Commissioners, picked up from all parts of the United States, to come to Chicago and act as "spotters." It was made their duty, since they contributed no money, to lord it over those who did; since a few of them were without culture or intelligence, they were designated especially to supervise those who had both; since they knew nothing of music, art, architecture, or the management of great enterprises, they were required to dictate to those who were versed in all those things. It was made their duty to nag, to fuss, to bluster, to fulminate in the name of the United States when things did not go to suit them. They were on the shoulders of the directors, like the Old Man of the Sea on those of Sindbad.

Inconsiderate as Congress has been, it did not have the hardihood to ask Chicago to pay the wages of its spotters and bulldozers. And as these men would not have served without a per diem—as they would not have come here from their homes for love of the work—Congress had to use the funds of the taxpayers to keep its staff of inspectors at work. A local paper asks whether the directors, in addition to paying back the Congressional "Injun gift," will also reimburse what has been appropriated for the commission? It seems to think that honesty requires it. If a man who has been kicked and cuffed ought to reimburse his assailant for the wear and tear of gloves and shoe leather then the directors should repay what has been spent on the commission and not otherwise.

As for the money paid to the Board of Lady Managers, it cannot be said that it has been altogether wasted. The various Phœbe Couzins performances and the recital of the woes of the lady who was not introduced to the Duchess have been the cause of much innocent pleasure to the readers of the papers. But it is not so easy to see how the Exposition itself has been benefited, except for the unselfish, generous, and unremunerated labors of Mrs. Palmer and some of her immediate supporters.

The case stands thus: Chicago gave a fête such as no other city in this country could have given. It gave fifteen millions in money. It gave freely and ungrudgingly the services of its ablest and its busiest men. Whatever it possessed of genius, talent, and untiring industry was bestowed on the Fair. The government, apart from what it did as an exhibiter, gave National Commissioners to interfere with and harass the representatives of Chicago. They have done so. When they have been unable to pick a quarrel with the directors they have had fights among themselves or they have passed insulting resolutions. According to the act of Congress the Exposition was designed to illustrate "the progress of civilization in the New World." No one would judge that there had been much progress after reading the reports of the meetings of the Commissioners.

Since Chicagoans do everything, pay for everything, and risk everything ought not they to have something to say about the management of the Fair? Are they to be bossed by visiting statesmen who are sent here to represent the hostile spirit of unfriendly Congresses? In the language of diplomacy the Commissioners are persona non grata in the estimation of about all Chicagoans. If they had real delicacy of feeling most of them would appreciate that fact, cease their meddling, and go home. With a few honorable exceptions it may be said that although they may be honored and loved at home they are not here.

STEINWAY'S GIFT TO THE FAIR.

In view of the determined and persistent attempt of certain members of the National Commission to wreck the Musical Bureau of the World's Columbian Exposition by forcing the resignation of Mr. Theodore Thomas, it is well that the public should keep in mind the merits of the case. The special committee of the commission of which that eminent musical critic, Judge Lannan of Utah, is Chairman, reported in favor of the resignation of Mr. Thomas upon the ground that he was discriminating against the interests of exhibiters of musical instruments by using in his concerts the instruments of a non-exhibiter. The same committee was not slow in attributing to Mr. Thomas with sly indirectness, mercenary, personal motives, and to some of his artists a conspiracy to blackmail instrumentmakers. With equal zeal it has sought to impress the public with the idea that Mr. Steinway of New York was doing all in his power to injure the Fair.

Now as to the part which Mr. Steinway played in this matter. It is alleged that he is not an exhibiter. Why is he not an exhibiter? Because he was dissatisfied, first, with the space awarded to him, and second, because he was not willing to submit to the proposed method of awards. Under these circumstances he declined to exhibit, and his decision was followed by four or five other houses which were dissatisfied for similar reasons. But as Herr Paderewsky did not care to give up his own instrument, which happened to be a Steinway, as he was playing gratuitously for the Exhibition, which the National Commission affects to control, and as he was rightly sustained by Mr. Thomas, the wrath of the committee has fallen upon Mr. Steinway indirectly and Mr. Thomas directly. Fortunately the offending Paderewski is now in Europe and out of the jurisdiction of the National Commission, unless its authority extends to Germany. In that case the eminent art critic, Judge Lannan, should be sent there to procure an imperial edict setting forth that Paderewski must use no instrument that was not made by an exhibiter in the World's Fair. But waiving all the silly technicalities set forth by the committee, it will not be insisted that Steinway had not the right to withdraw if he so desired, with reason or without reason.

It is further charged that Mr. Steinway is seeking to injure the World's Fair.

Mr. Steinway was one of the first men in New York City who made a voluntary contribution to the Fair, and in doing so he had the courage to face the popular prejudice existing in that city. He showed his good will by subscribing $25,000 and helped to induce the firm which represents him here to subscribe $5,000 more.

Has any other piano house exhibiting in the Fair, or have all of them together, given the Fair $30,000 in a money donation? They may say "we have spent considerable money in installing our exhibits." But they would not have installed their exhibits had they not expected to more than get their money back and to have the benefit of the advertising which naturally follows an exhibit. Mr. Steinway, a non-exhibiter, has given the Fair $30,000. Is it any wonder that, when Director-General Davis sent an agent to Mr. Steinway, after this controversy had begun, to induce him to make an exhibit, if it were only one piano and were placed in the remotest corner of the Liberal Arts Building, Mr. Steinway, although crippled by a physical infirmity, rose from his chair and indignantly exclaimed: "I do not understand what these National Commissioners mean. What is it you want of me? Do you want more money? If so, I will give it to you!"

The facts in this contemptible and infamous onslaught of the National Commission upon Mr. Thomas are slowly coming out. When the whole story is told it not only will vindicate Mr. Thomas amply, but it will show up the motives of those who have urged it on, in a manner which will be anything but complimentary.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The women of this and other lands have long been objects of admiration by the other sex. They are now entitled to its congratulations for the grandeur and comprehensiveness of their plea for equality of recognition in all the walks of life. The gatherings of this week at the Art Institute halls have marked an important era in the history of the struggle for "woman's rights," and must have caused intense satisfaction to the leaders in the movement, who fought their way through fierce opposition and still more biting sarcasm thirty to forty years ago. If much that is asked for has not been granted the occasion was not less one of triumph for the cause or of glory for those who now well advanced in years labored in youth to point out to their sisters the path of success and led the way.

Naturally enough the subject of equal suffrage has been a prominent feature of discussion, but not to the exclusion of others. The topics have taken a wide range. The physical training of girls as a means of securing their "complete emancipation" from the "tyranny of man" has not been forgotten. The civil duties of wives and mothers have been spoken of theoretically by a delegate from England and more practically by others from Western States. The successful filling of city offices by women in Kansas and the results of a quarter of a century of woman suffrage in Wyoming have been reported on to the evident satisfaction of a vast audience, and, following this, a contrastive statement of difficulties experienced years ago by those who vainly sought for primary education for girls. At one of the meetings addresses were made by several practicing lawyers of the gentler sex. At another the "female" authors talked of protection to brain work, publishers and plagiarists, copyright laws and their effects on American literature, insurance against piracy of brains, imperfections in copyright law, experiences in publishing, the inalienable rights of authors, and the commercial value of literary work. One meeting was devoted to the mystical, woman's place in Hebrew thought and the Light in the East being prominent topics, while elsewhere woman's work in the pulpit and as a missionary were the leading themes, and at still other places woman as a dentist, nurse, librarian, leader in philosophic thought, advocate of temperance, general philanthropist, etc., received her due share of attention.

The treatment of this multifarious array of topics has been in the main an able one. It developed on the part of the numerous speakers a wide acquaintance with facts, obtained both by observation and by a study of the writings of others, a high order of thought, and an ability to reason which must have put to the blush a believer in the mental inferiority of woman if any one holding that effete doctrine had strayed into the meetings. The treatment of subjects also has been mostly practical. The history of the movement to emancipate woman from the thralldom of the ages, for instance, was introduced chiefly as a means to an end and as giving a vantage ground on which one may stand to look forward to the achievements of the future. Even the minor conferences, at which industries, the preaching of the gospel, philosophy and science, philanthropy and charity were discussed, offered no notable exception to this rule. The conferences may be regarded and claimed as forming the best exhibit of woman's work and her fitness to perform that ever has been presented, and as probably constituting a most important factor in so much of the reform as remains to be accomplished. It has placed woman in a brighter light than before, and this without derogation to the other sex which it used to be unwisely fancied would suffer degradation if woman were admitted to equality in the work of choosing rulers and formulating policies and in the selection of lines of individual effort. In other words, the week's demonstration has been an unqualified success.

"CONFIDENCE" BANKING.

The collapse of the Columbia National Bank in this city, which occurred Thursday of last week, has exposed a series of operations in finance and "confidence" which have few parallels in the history of modern banking. The experience of the man or men at the head of the concern during the week preceding the collapse must have been a singular one. It included the sending of requests to its numerous victims and correspondents in the country to send in all the cash they could spare, the ostensible reason for the call being a wish to protect any of the number which might be hard pressed by suspicious depositors. It is pretty well known that many of them honored the call with substantial remittances, the consequence being that they were obliged to close on the first news that the Chicago concern had "busted." Yet during that week there was a most remarkable change in conditions, as is evident by a glance at the following sets of figures, the first of which was a sworn statement, and the second made out by the President and his discount clerk the morning of the failure:

	Thursday, May 4.	*Thursday, May 11.*
Total deposits	$1,450,000	$1,307,000
Cash and sight exchange.	600,000	150,000
Leaving net liability of..	$ 850,000	$1,157,000

This remarkable disappearance of $307,000 in one short week may have a "very bad look," but it is in keeping with what appears to have been the previous methods of the institution. The scheme was to organize a bank at each of as many country points as could be controlled or cajoled into the purchasing of "stock." The inducement was that a side show of the Columbian, named the United States Loan and Trust company, offered to guarantee stockholders against all loss for a period of five years and to assure them a dividend of 8 per cent on their money. The "side show" took up as many of the shares of stock as it could get hold of, issued its bonds for the amount, and presumably hypothecated the stock, leaving the men who had paid for it to whistle for their money when they should discover that the guarantee of the side show was a security that did not secure. Then the officials of these banks, most of whom seem to have been appointed on the recommendation of Dwiggins, if not by him, were encouraged to send to him at Chicago for "safe keeping" as much of the money paid in by depositors as could be spared. In addition to this these officials were induced to buy for themselves, and in not a few instances to recommend to their friends shares in a "gold mine" since ascertained to be so nearly worthless that its shares have been offered at 1 per cent of what some of the dupes paid for them. The whole thing was simply a grand grab at all that could be seized, and thus far there is no evidence that profitable use was made of the money got hold of. If the "business" here was conducted with honest intent to return the money to depositors proof of such intent has yet to be furnished.

As a result of all this eleven banks in Indiana, six in Michigan, and one in Ohio were forced to close on the first news of the suspension at Chicago. So much of their funds was locked up here that no other course was left open. And many others were seriously embarrassed by the collapse. The depositors in numerous cases, and the stockholders in all, are left to mourn the placing of confidence in a man who brought his unsavory bucket-shop methods into play as a "banker," and used worthless mining shares to attract money where he could not get it in exchange for bank stock or on deposit. And this man Dwiggins, with his scarcely more savory partners in the game, managed by means of a bold bid, which no other bank would make, to obtain permission to open a branch at the World's Fair. Of course the directors of the Fair promptly resolved that no one should be a loser by deposits made there, and "the best end of a bad stick" consists in the fact that the collapse occurred so soon after the opening of the Fair and before the setting in of the full tide of activity there which would have vastly increased the responsibility. But for that determination there would have been no exception to the rule that everybody who placed pecuniary confidence in Dwiggins would share the fate of those who intrusted their funds to Tigg Montague or Mr. Merdle.

MEN WITH TWO COUNTRIES.

The developments which recently came to light in the case of Rudolph G. W. Lippett, an alleged American residing in Vienna, illustrate an aggravating practice which should be treated radically by Congress. Under the ruling made by Mr. Blaine, when he was Secretary of State, directing that passports should be reissued to Americans permanently residing abroad only after their declaration that they intend returning to this country to reside, it was discovered that this man Lippett has had his passport renewed several times, although with the exception of two brief visits he was never in this country at all. He was born in Vienna of American parentage and has resided there, an American citizen under international usages, thus being relieved of the obligations of military service. This same privilege he has sought for his two sons, but a passport has been denied him until he can show that he is coming to America to reside permanently.

The Lippetts and Astors are not exceptional cases of this double dealing. There are plenty of men in Europe who are not so much men without a country as they are men with two countries. They are aliens in fact, fictitiously claiming to be Americans in order to escape duties and obligations to the government under which they are living preferentially. They shirk all responsibilities to that government, and at the same time by their acts disclaim any allegiance to the government whose protection they invoke under all circumstances. Men of this kind, who fraudulently are securing immunity from obligations to any government, should be promptly ejected from American citizenship. Congress at once should pass a bill declaring all persons denationalized who are acting the part of international deadbeats in this manner. If they prefer a permanent residence under monarchical institutions then they should be made to pay for their privileges and, as an exchange suggests, there also should be levied a heavy excise tax on the revenues which they draw from this country. If they propose to be men of two countries then they should be made to support both countries so far as is practicable until they elect under which government they propose to be citizens. Until that time let them be decitizenized so far as this country is concerned.

CHILDREN AT THE FAIR.

One of the questions which the directors have under consideration at this moment is that of the sum to be charged children for admission to the Fair. The present rule is that all under 6 may go in free and all over that age must pay 50 cents. The gatekeeper guesses at the age as closely as he can.

It is claimed that a full rate is too much to ask and if insisted on will result in keeping out tens of thousands of children belonging to poorer families, and that while a half-rate would not lose the Exposition any money it would add much to its educational value. On the other hand, it is asserted that if the rule were modified so as to allow all children under 15, say, to go in for a quarter the parents would swear down the children's ages and the latter would be taught lessons in falsehood. No doubt if the limit were made 15 years some persons of 17 or 18 would get in at the lower rate. It is stated also that if half-rate tickets were sold special turnstiles would have to be put in. This is not a serious objection, however.

Considering the number of children in this city and neighboring places, nearly all of whom would like to see the Fair, but so many of whom will not be able to see it at all or more than once under the present rule, for half a dollar is a good deal to them, and bearing in mind the fact that parents often would take children with them if the charge for admission were a quarter who would not were it a half, it does seem as if the lower rate would produce as much money as the higher one, provided always that the incorrect statements as to age were not too numerous. It may be that those who are concerned about that point exaggerate the dishonesty of the people. A woman constantly tells a street car conductor that her child is under age when it is not, but most persons see no harm in cheating a railroad company. They may be more scrupulous when dealing with their own Exposition.

It has been suggested as a compromise that there be "children's days," when all children regardless of age shall be admitted for half price. This may be the best way to settle the matter. In that case, when the Fair is opened seven days in the week, the Sundays might be dedicated to the children, because on those days most Chicago parents will go there and take their boys and girls with them instead of leaving them at home. If necessary other days may also be set apart for the special benefit of the school children, when they can attend in large bodies. There will be a marked increase in the number of visitors from this time on, and the directors probably will not be long in arriving at a conclusion.

THE *National Provisioner* seems in doubt whether to be funny or vexed over a recent article in the New York *Sun* assuming to tell the readers of that paper "why pork is high in price." It says the fact is the number of eaters of pork product has been decreasing steadily in the last decade, and was never so small as for the last four months The number of hog-growers has not increased with the population because of the first-named fact, together with unusually low prices for the previous two years, which made it more profitable for farmers to sell their corn in the berry than to feed it either to hogs or cattle. But it predicts that the coming year will witness a big increase in the number of hog-growers. "We have simply swung from the extreme of low prices and overproduction to extreme high prices and underproduction, and soon we will swing back again. That is all there is of it." This is a sensible reply to make to an article which widely is supposed to have been written by the same man who, in the face of the monster wheat crop of 1891, tried to prove to his own satisfaction that there was not wheat enough in the world and never would be again. It is too early in the history of the race to talk about a speedy arrival of the time when any important food product will have become permanently scarce. There are seasons of relative plenty and comparative dearth of supplies, but these and the resulting conditions of actual food supply are mild departures from the normal as compared with even a few years ago.

A MOST remarkable announcement is said to have been made by the Washburn-Pillsbury flour combination at Minneapolis. It is that on account of the low price of wheat no semi-annual dividend will be paid this time to the stockholders. It is usually supposed that the lower the cost of the raw material the greater is the chance of obtaining a profit on the manufactured goods, and the rule must apply with especial force in this instance, as a large part of the product of the mills at Minneapolis is sold in the British Islands in direct competition with flour made from wheat grown in other countries than the United States. There must be something radically wrong in the conduct of the business when such a result and conclusion as the one announced is arrived at. The business hardly could have failed to yield a good profit, as in former years, unless the men conducting it have been operating in the wheat market and got heavily on the losing side of the deal. Either they bought wheat anticipating a rise in prices which did not occur, or they sold short to a large extent expecting that the passage of the Hatch bill would be followed by a sharp decline on which they could buy at much lower figures than they sold. There are some people who will be so uncharitable as to suspect the latter would prove to be the true explanation, if all the facts in the case were known, and it cannot be denied that some of the alleged facts do point in that direction.

WOULD it not be well for the police authorities, before making a descent on the gambling-houses, to ascertain what powers of arrest they have under the laws and ordinances of the city? A few days ago the police raided some gambling-houses and arrested 112 persons. Investigation showed that not more than a fourth of these possibly could be convicted if they made any kind of defense. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. McArdle, realized this, and, not desiring to turn the whole proceeding into ridicule, permitted the entire 112 to go on the payment of costs. This was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and Mr. McArdle, instead of being censured for his course, as he seems to have been in some quarters, ought to be commended. The recent decisions of the courts have favored the gamblers, as some think unduly, but there is no doubt of the soundness of these decisions, based as they are on the principle that no man shall be restrained of his liberty without good reason. It is the duty of the Police Department to take the decisions into account. Indiscriminate hauls and raids are only calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt. They are not necessary for the enforcement of the law against gambling. That can be done best by the persistent prosecution of the keepers of the gambling-houses.

CORPORATION COUNSEL KRAUS is quite right in proceeding against the Pennsylvania company to compel it to tear up the tracks laid on Stewart avenue under the old Town of Lake ordinance. That ordinance was passed by the old town board after the vote annexing Lake to the city had been announced but before it was officially declared by the County Court. The fact that it was passed after the vote had been taken throws doubt on the validity of the ordinance. Then it granted the company a sweeping concession including the exclusive use of a street dedicated for public purposes. It was not in the power of the town board to make such a grant at any time, and again there has always been grave doubt about the validity of the charter under which the old town board operated. All those questions will be determined if Mr. Kraus presses his suit. The decisions will affect not only the Pennsylvania company, but other corporations in whose behalf the Lake board passed ordinances after the vote on annexation was taken in June, 1889.

THE New York Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Walter Damrosch conductor, gave its first concert at the Fair grounds yesterday. The program included three numbers, the "Leonora" overture by Beethoven, the Bach concerto for violin and string orchestra, and the fourth Tschaikowski symphony. A great deal has been said about the American music we should have when the New York Symphony Orchestra and Mr. Damrosch arrived here. Will not the National Commissioners instruct Judge Lannan, the eminent musical expert from Utah, to inquire if Beethoven, Bach, and Tschaikowski are American composers? And if he finds they are not, to inquire of Mr. Damrosch, who publicly has expressed his admiration of American music, why he does not utilize it occasionally in his programs here and elsewhere?

"JOHN HOOD, Pastor," sends the following dispatch to President Cleveland:

The First United Presbyterian Church of Boston, distrusting both directory and Commissioners, appeals to you to suppress Chicago nullification with Jacksonian firmness and to guard the gates next Sabbath with troops if necessary.

It is pitiful to see such ignorance of the Constitution and of the fundamental principles of American institutions in a person of education, who claims to be a public teacher. A person not reared in this country, and accustomed to European methods, would be excusable for making such a request of the President. No such plea can be made in behalf of this blundering Boston parson. Were the President to order troops to Jackson Park to keep people from entering there Sunday, he would violate the Constitution and run the risk of impeachment.

THE profits of the National Bank of Mexico last year were 22.7 per cent, and the directors have declared a dividend of 14 per cent, which allows them to add a large sum to the reserve fund. Considering that Mexico is a silver-money country this news is hardly full of comfort and encouragement to the foolish ones in the United States who claim to believe that the adoption of free silver coinage would cut down the profits of banks and bankers and other capitalists. The bankers and brokers in this country never made so much money per dollar as during the time when our currency was below gold par. It was a condition that favored the paring of a profit from both ends of the account, and the same thing would occur again if we let down our currency to the silver basis proposed by the advocates of a "cheap dollar."

IT was stated the other day in the Springfield dispatches that the Chicago abstract companies, assisted by some of the firms in the smaller cities of the State, were behind the strenuous fight which is being made against the Torrens bill at Springfield. How it may be with the outside firms THE TRIBUNE does not know, but it is satisfied that those of this city are taking no part whatever in the controversy; that they have not lifted a finger to hinder the passage of the measure, and propose to leave the Legislature free to act as it sees fit without advice for or against the bill from them.

SENATOR THIELE has been trying to get action by the House on his bill for municipal electric lighting, but the committee in charge of the matter refuses to make any progress. The session is drawing to a close and it is time for action. The bill is wholly unobjectionable, and it ought to be passed in the form in which it reached the House. If amendments are inserted, that will necessitate the bill being sent back again to the Senate and the appointment of a conference committee perhaps. There is not time for this. The bill should be passed without change.

THE obstinate Louisville Baseball club still persists in obstructing the downward sweep of Uncle Anson's toboggan.

THE heathen 'Melican man must go.—*John Chinaman at home.*

IF Miss Anthony only *would* put on that charming bloomer costume again!

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jesse Grant has one of the most valuable collections in the country of antique candlesticks, some of them of gold, some of silver, and others of rare pottery.

Mary Anderson-Navarro's reminiscences of the stage, on which she had so remarkable a career, will be ready for publication in the early fall. She feels toward the stage, it is said, very much as Fanny Kemble did.

Col. Amos A. Parker, who recently died in Keene, N. H., at the age of over 101 years, is said to have been undoubtedly the oldest college graduate in the United States. He took his diploma from the University of Vermont in 1813.

Gen. Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief in Madras, has died from the effects of injuries he received while tiger shooting. He saw much active service, having been through the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the expedition to China.

M. de Giers, Russian Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will spend the summer at Zarskoje-Selo, the estate of his married son. Although he has regained his mental vigor and is able to transact state business with all his old-time cleverness he is still physically weak and is unable to walk at all.

Mrs. Blaine and Miss Harriet Blaine will leave Washington early next week and will go direct to Bar Harbor, where they will spend a few days. They will then go to Augusta, Me., and remain at their house there until the time comes for them to go to New York, from which point they will sail for Europe June 3.

M. Paul Bielard, son of the late Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Morocco, recently committed suicide under strange circumstances. After fighting, on account of a lady to whom he was attached, a duel in which neither combatant was seriously injured, he returned home, wrote a letter to the lady, and then deliberately shot himself in the temple, death being instantaneous. He was only 29 years old and very popular.

Miss Jennie Young, the American who recently built a railroad to the extensive salt deposits she owns in Chihuahua, has received from the Mexican Government a valuable concession in the form of a privilege for the establishment of colonies in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. Miss Young has gone to England to make arrangements for bringing over several thousand English families to settle upon the lands she has secured from the government.

Benjamin P. Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, is the son of the late "Parson Merchant" Moore, who furnished all the free trade articles for the New York *Times* and is the putative father of the Mills bill. Young Moore asked for recognition at the hands of the present administration on the strength of his father's services to the Democratic party. He was told to file an application for the Collectorship at Sitka, which pays $2,500 a year for doing practically nothing. Mr. Moore did so, and was appointed.

Mr. Kersey, the New York agent of the White Star line, denied the report emphatically that his company proposes to build a steamer 800 feet long with 45,000 horse-power. The Gothic, the vessel referred to in this story, will be a 7,500-ton ship, and is intended for the Pacific trade.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Quincy *Whig:* GOV. Altgeld may be running a "reform" administration, but it is not the kind of reform that is pleasing to the decent element of the Democratic party.

Whiteside Sentinel: Presumably the reason why more ex-rebels were not employed at the State Capitol this session is that no more could be found in the districts of the sympathetic members desiring to send them.

Bloomington *Bulletin* (Dem.): The Legislature has adjourned till next week to attend the dedication of the Illinois Building at the Fair. The patriotism and local pride of a Legislature under the per diem pay schedule has no limitations.

Bloomington *Leader:* The big appropriations that the Democrats have passed and will pass are the strongest evidences in the world that Democratic economy in state affairs is the same old extravagance that it has always given, notwithstanding the many reforms that were to be instituted.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): The proposition before the Legislature to appropriate one year's salary of $5,000 to the widow of the late Judge Scholfield is one that cannot be commended on its merits. It is a bad precedent, and, in the opinion of the *State Register*, beyond that it is unconstitutional.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* As for all legitimate legislation the Republicans are not seeking to offer the least obstruction. They are only anxious to defeat outrageously partisan and unjust measures, and to accomplish this they are justified in resorting to every parliamentary expedient that is given them.

Joliet *Republican:* If our present Legislature is the best product of the organized Democracy of Illinois when it puts its best foot forward and really undertakes to produce something rare, first-class, and highly reformatory what must the people of this State think of this Democracy in its ordinary, every day work?

Peoria *Transcript:* One of the longest sessions on record and practically nothing accomplished is the record this Democratic Legislature promises to make. The Governor has called the special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Meyer for June 19, and the Legislature will have a lot of work to do even after that. And all this at $2,000 a day.

Champaign *Gazette:* Why should GOV. Altgeld lose patience with our good Democratic Legislature? Isn't it controlled by the same good reformers who he assured us last fall would transform the affairs of the State and give us a bower of bliss here by the mere twist of the wrist? Altgeld talked sham, and personal disappointment is the result. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit."

CURRENT NOTES.

Pugilistic talent counts for very little in whipping a trout stream.—*Troy Press.*

Barkeepers should make clever pugilists, they are so used to giving cross-counter punches.—*Philadelphia Record.*

This is preëminently a world of gossip. Even the moon can't get full without having more than one speak of it.—*Troy Press.*

"I heard a number of sound arguments this morning." "Was it a scientific discussion?" "No. A dispute between two musicians."—*Washington Star.*

"Those were indeed good old times! Why never a knight saw his creditors approaching, he simply pulled up his drawbridge."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Binaway—"And our talkative friend, Miss Angular? Is she Miss Angular still?" Stadhome—"Hardly! She's Miss Angular, the woman's suffrage advocate."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Footpad—"Gimme your money!" Mr. Lushforth (disgustedly)—"Do you suppose I would be goin' home at 9 o'clock if I had any money? You are the biggest chump I have met in a month of Sundays."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"No," sadly said the stranger at the restaurant, as he looked at the cup of coffee handed out to him, "you can take it back. I haven't the heart to tackle anything so weak as that. It's against my principles."—*Texas Siftings.*

She (at 11:30 p. m.)—"George, don't you feel sorry for the poor Chinaman?" He—"Naw, why should I feel sorry for him?" She—"Because he has to go." George took the hint and next day they were registered.—*Cleveland Plain-dealer.*

Let Theodore Thomas Alone.

Chicago *Journal:* The letter demanding the resignation of Theodore Thomas from his position as World's Fair Musical Director is a base injustice to the man and an insult to every musician in Chicago.

It is an insult because it is the result of the action of a clique of officious outsiders who persist in their persecution in spite of the fact that they are not backed by the directors, and who, in the very nature of the case, must know comparatively nothing of the merits of the man. If Mr. Thomas had been guilty of any action worthy of removal the local directory would have been the first to demand his resignation, for its members, of all men, have reason to defend the best interests of the Fair. The fact that the directory is his friend and will in the end nullify even this officious and insulting action of the national body is the best proof that this pestiferous persecution is based on either ignorance or malice.

This thing has gone far enough, and the people of Chicago are beginning to realize it. When a committee of musical crit

RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

PETITION TO WIND UP THE MONROE DISTILLING COMPANY.

Second National Bank of Louisville Seeks to Collect an Unsatisfied Claim of $7,550 on Allegation Made That Stock Subscriptions Were Never Paid In and That the Defendants Have Property in Other Hands Sufficient to Satisfy the Judgment—The Court Record.

A bill filed in the Superior Court prays for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Monroe Distilling company. The complainant is the Second National Bank of Louisville. Some time ago the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant for $7,549.99, which has never been satisfied. The bill claims that the distillery company was organized March 7, 1890, with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators were Henry R. Adler, Edward L. Kohous, and Max Emanuel, though it is stated their subscriptions were never paid in. The complainant alleges that the defendants have property in other hands more than sufficient to satisfy the judgment, and for that reason asks for a dissolution of the company and the appointment of a receiver.

Sues the Landlord.

Mrs. Anna Green of No. 6609 Langley avenue has begun a suit in the Superior Court against Henry Martin for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff and her husband are tenants in the house of the defendants and for some time they have carried on litigation before Hyde Park Justices over the payment of rent. Wednesday Martin had Mrs. Green arrested on a disorderly charge, but she was subsequently discharged. It is for the alleged injustice of the arrest that she seeks redress in the courts.

Claim the Copyright.

Laird & Lee, the publishers, brought suit yesterday in the Circuit Court to enjoin the firm of Donohue, Henneberry & Co. from publishing a book which they claim is an infringement of a copyright they hold. The book published by the defendants is a history of the Dalton brothers. The complainants say that all the profit arising from the sale of the infringing work is on the same subject. The complainants ask that all the profit made on the book by Donohue, Henneberry & Co. be awarded to them by the court.

Briefs.

Judge Seaman will sit in the United States Circuit Court Tuesday next and assist Judge Grosscup in the jury call, which will be concluded Friday and the petit jury discharged.

William Deering & Co. have dismissed all their pending suits against the National Cordage company and their own suit, leaving the receivers in undisputed possession of the properties of the National Cordage company.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,075—D. C. and C. C. Montgomery vs. Total Abstaining Life Association of America. Case, $2,500. Jones, Prentiss & Morse, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

146,891—H. Wein & Co. vs. Edward Herrmann. Asst., $600. M. M. Piotr, atty.
146,892—E. Wright et al. vs. E. V. Embory. Asst., $1,000. Wright et al., attys.
146,893—Illinois Steel Co. vs. R. C. Adams. Conf. judg., $500.
146,894—J. C. Hutchins, atty. vs. Mary Wendelken et al. Petition to cancel deeds. Simeon Strauss, solr.
146,895—Henry E. Blackwell vs. Richard M. Sweet et al. Mechanic's lien. Catherwood & Waugh McCulloch, atty.
146,896—Edward S. Dreyer et al. vs. Ellen A. Sullivan et al. Cont., $636.25. Lackner & Butz, attys.
146,897—Albert Kozisek et al. vs. Albert J. Kozisek et al. Cont., $650.40. Manning & Herbesom, attys.
146,898—Jan Prokop vs. Conrad Seipp Brewing Company et al. Cont., $500. Pam & Herdlicka, attys.
146,899—George B. Skinner and James R. Skinner vs. James Reid. Asst., $600. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
146,900—C. Mitchell vs. Jerome H. Pratt. Asst., $600. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
146,901—Henry A. Foster, adm., vs. John J. Monaghan et al. Cont., $5,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.
146,902—Peter D. Dendlin vs. Archelaus G. Warner. Cont., $5,000. Wilber, Eldridge & Pinney, attys.
146,903—H. and T. Meilin vs. G. M. Chamberlain et al. Cont., $2,000. Robert P. Parker, solr.
146,904—Bill. Withheld.
146,905—Spring Lake Iron Co. vs. South Chicago Rolling Mill Co. et al. Cont., $5,000. Jesse Holdom, atty.
146,906—Daniel H. Tolman vs. Huribut Land and Cattle Co. Cont., $50,000. John G. Henderson, atty.
146,907—Peter Bunk, use of Dernberg, Gilbert & Co., vs. Same. Asst., $3,000. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.
146,908—Same vs. Am. Ins. Co. of Boston. Asst., $600. Same attys.
146,909—Conn. Trust Life Ins. Co. vs. Anna M. Martin et al. Cont., $10,000. Prentice, atty.
146,910—Herbert E. Dey vs. Lillie M. Dey. Bill for divorce. English & Anglisch, solrs.
146,911—Silas Byrne vs. Mrs. L. Carew et al. Appeal.
146,912—John Ingoldsby vs. John B. Kinsella. Bill for accg. Nathaniel M. Jones and J. O. Browde, solrs.
146,913—Taken from file.
146,914—Same vs. Same et al. vs. W. J. Noble. Appeal.
146,915—John Servis vs. Albert Lourod. Same.
146,916—Cornelius G. Boon vs. Theodore Arcon. Same.
146,917—John Lassen vs. John Sheehan et al. Same.
146,918—L. Finch vs. Fannie Edwards. Same.
146,919—Robert Wahl et al. vs. Wolf Maize Mills. Same.
146,920—Michael Heaney vs. Globe Acc. Ins. Co. Same.
146,921—Edward D. Mandel et al. vs. Julia A. Kelly et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $650. John F. Dillon, solr.
146,922—John Hun vs. E. Wirth. Cont. judgt., $1,000. A. Fansen, atty.
146,923—Thomas Mullaney vs. Mary Murphy et al. Cont., $5,000. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, attys.
146,924—Leopold Scheuer vs. William Friedman. Asst., $100. Brewen, atty.
146,925—The Carey Lumber Co. vs. James L. Swan et al. Cont., $1,000. Same, atty.
146,926—Big Foot and Paper Co. vs. Belford, Cutts & Co. Asst., $1,021.36. Paden & Gridley, attys.
146,927—H. S. Courtney vs. J. T. Bailey. Asst., $600. Paden & Gridley, attys.
146,928—Thomas J. Callinan vs. Mary C. Wollmer. Attch., $270.55. Crosby Dodge, atty.
146,929—Second National Bank vs. Monroe Distilling Co. et al. Creditor's bill, $1,550.50. Jones & Kennedy, solrs.
146,930—William S. Harbert et al. vs. Columbia Iron, Steel and Power Co. Asst., $600. Harbert & Burton, attys.
146,931—Louis H. Kohn et al. vs. Louis and Aaron Bros. Asst., $3,600. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
146,932—Felix Kessler & Co. vs. A. Wise & Co. Asst., $600. Williams & McLaren, attys.
146,933—Charles Barry vs. Samuel W. Allerton. Asst., $600. Edward O'Brien, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

118,956—Mary Fitzgerald vs. Edward Fitzgerald; bill for div. F. B. Trude, solr.
118,957—Free Newberry Library vs. The Attorney-General et al.; bill for the construction of the will of Walter L. Newberry, dec'd. David Bid, solr.
118,958—John Johnson vs. Andrew P. Merk; case. Thomas A. Peterson, attorney.
118,959—Conrad Jonas vs. Isidor Jonas and Newman Bayer; attachment, $4,500. Moran, Bayer, attys.
118,960—Horace H. Ellis vs. Carl Jespersen; bill to foreclose chattel mortgage. J. Warren Mason, solr.
118,961—Mary Murphy vs. Maurice Murphy; bill for separate maintenance. Levi Lemen, solr.
118,962—Abel Bliss vs. George W. Bliss et al.; bill for foreclosure of trust deed, $6235. E. M. Hoffman, solr.
118,963—Anna Hoffman vs. Michael Hoffman; bill for divorce. Ranney & Karcher, solrs.
118,964—Mary Ann Mallory vs. Mallory C. Dudley. Bill for divorce. Mann & Wheeler, solrs.
118,965—Christian Hartenseen Kaarse vs. Christina Kaarse. Harry Brown, solr.
118,966—Conrad Jonas vs. Isidor Jonas et al. Cont., $4,000. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.
118,967—Bernard vs. John Adank; appl.
118,968—Henry J. Colbert vs. E. N. Smith. Appl.
118,969—Henry Rutt vs. William Spoling et al. Cont., $1,000. Wakeley, atty.
118,970—Henry Brawnling vs. W. H. Roadright. Cont., $1,000. S. D. McCombe, atty.
118,971—Bernard Spragg et al. vs. Francis P. Owsley & Heath, attys.
118,972—Bill. Withheld.
118,973—Cont., $17,005.27. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
118,974—Gottfried Keller vs. John and Mary Stash. Asst., $600. Same attys.
118,975—Northern District of Chicago vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. et al. Petition in bankruptcy. Orrin R. Carter and George E. Dawson, solrs.
118,976—N. Gottmacher vs. M. J. Russell et al. Appeal.
118,977—Emma Wirth to Harry Cragg. Vol. asst. Assets $6,534; lia., $6,823.30. Johnson, Herring & Brooks attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE TUTHILL—16,234, Marine Ass'n vs. Pentecost. Def't, $405.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—11,701—Reid vs. Opticrove; def't, $173.25—16,043—Gougton vs. Duffy; def't, $236.50.
JUDGE BAKER—5,493—Sheffield C. Co. vs. P. & B. R. C. Co.; on ver., $1,445.85—16,481—Muhr vs. Giles; def't, $205.80—16,343—Wallace vs. Same; def't, $268.10—10,593—Murray vs. Nobles; def't, $2,167.57 and sci. fa.
JUDGE ADAMS—3,657—P. & B. C. Co. vs. Garrity; on ver., $240.

Decrees.

JUDGE STEIN—4,700—Fiedler vs. Grom; dec. of sale.—4,001—Sievers vs. Sievers, dec.
JUDGE HORTON—5,065—Cunningham vs. Harty; dec. of sale.—5,734—Garfalds vs. Snood, final dec.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—153—Wilson vs. Sch. Otter, dec. $83.—153—Miller Bros. D. D. Co. vs. Same; dec. $268.20.

Calls for Today.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned until Tuesday.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—No. 926 on trial.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE BRENTANO—No court.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorces.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Criminal court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 3,738, 3,792, 3,815, 3,820, 3,834, 3,839, and 83,436.
JUDGE DUNNE—No call. No. 4,769 on hearing.
JUDGE SCALES—City special—Nos. 14,834 and 9,277.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.
JUDGE EWING—Branch 1—Call not extended.
JUDGE WINDES—Branch 2—Nos. 1,484, 1,485, 1,486, 1,487, 2,495, 2,503, 2,506, 2,524.
JUDGE HORTON—Branch 4—1,756, 2,184.

Call for Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned until Tuesday.
JUDGE BUNN—Contested motions.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Jury call.
JUDGE STEIN—Cont. motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause cal.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No call. No. 143,864 on hg.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Short cause cal.
JUDGE TULEY—Cont. motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Cont. motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Criminal Court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause cal.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause cal.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause cal.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause cal.
JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause cal.
JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause cal.
JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 10,707, 10,055, and 10,058.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., MAY 19.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Appellate Court, Second District, today were as follows:

Hogen vs. Donohue; rule on appellant to file new bond in fifteen days.
Sheen vs. Peoria *Journal* Company; time to file briefs extended ten days.
Diorne vs. Matsenbaugh; time to file briefs extended eight days.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway vs. Doherty; continued.
Vandervoort vs. Rockford Insurance Company; time to file briefs extended fifteen days.
Moller vs. Barrett; time to file briefs extended five days.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. People; time to file briefs extended ten days.
Same vs. Same; same order.
Same vs. Same; same order.
Same vs. Simmonds; same order.
Demme vs. McCabe; same order.
Brederman vs. Brown; same order.
Helmuth vs. Bell; surety for costs filed.
Illinois River Paper Company vs. Alberts; notice to dismiss appeal.
Harding vs. Morgan; dismissed on short record.
Loncheim vs. Seyfarth; taken.
Becker vs. Schiller; taken.
Dunker vs. Schofield; taken.
Town of Fenton vs. Peters; taken.
Rutt vs. Schuler; taken.
Herrick vs. Lynch; taken.
M. M. & M. Co. vs. Regnier Jr.; taken.
Maxwell vs. Willett; taken.
Balcom vs. Hall; taken.
Barrows vs. City of Sycamore; taken.
Furnish vs. Rodgers; taken.
Glidden vs. Pooler; taken.
Phenix Insurance Company vs. Stewart; taken.
Adjourned until Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

Supreme Court of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court handed down the following decisions today:

E. T. Likes, appellant, vs. J. S. Polk; Polk district; reversed.
H. A. Cook vs. W. D. and C. Thurman, appellants; Carroll district; dismissed.
Muscatine vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, appellant; Muscatine district; modified and affirmed.
William Bartlett, appellant, vs. William Mahlam et al.; Emmet district; reversed.
George Wambach, guardian, vs. The Legion of Honor, appellant; Hamilton district; dismissed.
D. S. Hillthorpe, appellant, vs. Reidlssell et al.; Ida district; affirmed.
William Stivers and James Fowler, appellants, vs. Fred Gardner; Iowa district; affirmed.
B. N. Stanbrough vs. Susan E. Daniels, appellant; Delaware district; affirmed.
Charles Peck, guardian of Anna Peck, vs. Woods Hutchinson, appellant; Polk district; reversed.
Gideon W. Pitts vs. Gideon W. Seavy, appellant; Sioux district; reversed.

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court Third District, today:

Songer vs. Wilson; motion to exclude bill of exceptions and dismiss appeal denied.
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company vs. Puckett; motion by appellee for leave to file stipulation.
Ross vs. Hamer et al.; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal and strike cause from docket denied.
Woodsworth vs. Caldwell; appeal dismissed on short record.
Adjourned to Tuesday next.

HORSESHOERS GUESTS IN CHICAGO.

They Go to the Fair This Morning and Enjoy a Dance Tonight.

The officers and many delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, which closed its session at St. Louis Thursday, reached Chicago yesterday to remain for two days as guests of the Chicago local union. They were met at the depot and driven in carriages to Kuhn's Hotel. At 2 p. m. they were escorted to the down-town offices of the Northwestern Horseshoe and Nail company, Nos. 51-53 Franklin street. Charles H. Durphy, the manager, had refreshments for them. Addresses were delivered by President Alexander Dever, Thomas Mitchell, Thomas Griffin, James Farry, John J. Hassett, and J. H. Lyons. Manager Charles H. Durphy then presented each of the delegates with tickets to the World's Fair and with silver horseshoe nails in the form of lapel pins.

They marched to the Chicago Oyster-House and had barely given their orders when W. C. Pomeroy of the Waiters' Union came in and said:

"I represent the waiters of Chicago. They are on strike in this house. Will you eat in a house that is manned by non-union waiters?"

The delegates left the house in a body and went to the Tacoma restaurant, which has granted the demands of the striking union waiters.

M. Campbell of Typographical Union No. 16 invited the delegates to a reception to be given by his union at the North Side Turner Hall Tuesday night and handed each one admission tickets.

The local Committee on Reception is T. J. Mitchell, William Clancy, William Callaghan, Felix Finn, together with the Chicago delegates to the International convention, Thomas J. Griffin, John T. Kane, John J. Reardon, and M. J. Dunn.

The guests go to the Fair this morning. Tonight a ball will be given for the guests at Madison Hall.

Will Test Indiana's Gerrymander.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State committee was here today and after a consultation with party leaders authorized Senator Albert Wishard and Ferdinand Winter to draw up a complaint at once to test the new Democratic gerrymander. It has not been decided in what county the suit will be brought. Chairman Gowdy said he would not call a special meeting of the State committee and resign as was reported.

Iowa Medical Society Adjourns.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The forty-second annual session of the Iowa State Medical Society came to a close this evening. Today's work was devoted to ophthalmology and otology, obstetrics and gynecology, and to reports of various committees, especially that on necrology. The event of the session seems to have been Dr. Ruth's "Demonstration of Intestinal Anastomosis with the Murphy Button." The next meeting of the society will be held at Des Moines the third Wednesday in May, 1894.

Killed His Uncle with a Knife.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—At Rock Falls, Dunn County, Josiah Hoover stabbed his uncle, Elias Hoover, with a butcher knife. The old man was sitting on the edge of a millpond fishing at the time. The murderer said he was going to Menomonie, the county seat, to give himself up. Since then nothing has been seen of him. The cause of the murder was a petty family quarrel.

To Hold Saloonkeepers Responsible.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—Mayor Eustis has decided to make saloonkeepers responsible for losses suffered in their places by victims of sharpers. He began by compelling the proprietors of a saloon in which W. J. Blackmore, a young Englishman from Winnipeg, was swindled out of $200 in a dice game, to pay Blackmore the full amount.

New President for the Plankinton Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Announcement was made this afternoon that Frederick T. Day is to retire from the Presidency of the Plankinton Bank. He will be succeeded by A. E. Fletcher, who is one of the well-known Fletcher banking family of Indiana. Mr. Fletcher comes here from the State Loan and Trust company of Los Angeles.

THEY CRY FOR HYGEIA

SO SAY ALD. O'NEILL AND BARTINE IN COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Yet the Other Members Decide to Report This Ordinance with the Recommendation That It Be Placed on File—Will File a Minority Report Recommending Its Passage—Board of County Commissioners Opposed to Any More Cook County Judges.

By a vote of 7 to 4 the Committee on Fire and Water of the Council decided yesterday afternoon to report the Hygeia water ordinance to the Council with the recommendation that it be placed on file. The vote on the question stood as follows:

To place the ordinance on file: O'Neill, Marrenner, Lutter, Haussen, Best, Tripp, Swigart—7.
To recommend it for passage: Coughlin, Ackerman, Kleinecke, Bartine—4.

The Committee had been called ostensibly to consider an amendment of the building ordinance proposed by Ald. Dorman. This did not meet the approval of the Aldermen present. The amendment was placed on file, and then Ald. Bartine called up the Hygeia ordinance.

Ald. Marrenner moved to place it on file. It was an old customer, and in his opinion no good. It proposed to tear up the streets on the slightest pretext. It proposed to establish a class water system in opposition to the city's system. Ald. Swigart seconded the motion to place on file.

Ald. Coughlin said something about sewage flowing into the lake, polluting its waters and making them unfit for drinking purposes. The people wanted Hygeia water. He used Hygeia for drinking purposes. The lake water, however, was good enough for bath purposes. He moved that the ordinance be reported with the recommendation that it pass.

Ald. Bartine seconded the motion. He had been opposed to the ordinance. He had made an investigation and found that the people of his ward wanted Hygeia water and wanted the ordinance passed. He promised, if necessary, to make terrible revelations concerning the character of the lake water. All the papers in the city except one favored the Hygeia ordinance, and yet that paper used the Hygeia water, paying 10 cents a gallon for it.

Ald. Swigart—"What paper is that?"

Ald. Bartine—"THE TRIBUNE."

Ald. Tripp believed THE TRIBUNE's opposition was proper. Chicago lake water was good enough for drinking purposes. He had used it all his life and had not found that his health suffered. But he insisted that if the ordinance was to be recommended it should be amended. It was loosely drawn, evidently by the attorney of the Hygeia company. It was wholly against the city and in the interest of the company. He thought special care should be taken to provide that where the alleyways and streets are torn up they shall be relaid in good order.

Ald. O'Neill said the ordinance was the worst ever introduced in the Council. There is no time limit. There is no guarantee that when the ordinance is passed that the people will get Hygeia water or Waukesha water through the pipes that are laid.

Ald. Bartine and Ald. Coughlin announced that they would present a minority report recommending the passage of the ordinance with certain amendments. Ald. Haussen, who voted with the majority yesterday, voted to pass the ordinance in the old Council. Supporters of the ordinance say they are satisfied, seeing that they get their measure before the Council for action, and assert confidently that they will be able to pass it.

NO MONEY FOR MORE JUDGES.

County Commissioners Decide to Fight the Increase Bill Now Pending.

The Public Service committee of the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Allen presented the following resolutions:

Whereas there is a bill pending in the State Legislature to add more Judges to the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, therefore be it resolved that the Legislature should be informed that the revenues of Cook County are not in condition to stand the additional expense which such an addition of Judges would necessitate, and that there are Judges already more than court-rooms could be provided for, and that it is the opinion of this board that said bill should not become a law. Be it resolved that President Edmanson, Commissioners Emerich, Allen, Clark, and Cool be appointed a committee to present this objection to the Legislature.

Commissioner Allen said: "As the finances of the county are in such shape that the utmost care regarding expenditures must be taken, the board will fight this bill as hard as possible and do all in its power to kill it."

WILL REPORT AT THE NEXT MEETING.

City Engineer Artingstall Ordered to Prepare Plans for the Northwest Division.

At the meeting of the Council Finance committee yesterday Ald. Keats, Swigert, and Kerr complained that the water supply in their sections of the city is insufficient. The Council appropriated $50,000 in March to provide a pumping station in the Northwest section so as to distribute the water with sufficient head. Ald. Keats moved that the City Engineer report as soon as possible a plan for this purpose. Ald. Kerr moved that the instruction to the Engineer should cover a plan to supply water to West Pullman, and Ald. Keats' motion was amended accordingly. Engineer Artingstall was present and said that he would be able to report at the next meeting. He repeated the substance of his report to the Commissioner of Public Works in reference to the Hyde Park tunnel extension. The committee commended his action in stopping the work under the unexecuted contract of Shailer & Schniglau and appointed a subcommittee to investigate and report on the tunnel extension by Lydon & Drew.

Chief Swenie Complimented.

Fire Marshal Swenie yesterday received the following self-explanatory letter: "Dennis J. Swenie, Chief Fire Department, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: We desire to express our sincere thanks to you and your noble band of firemen for the splendid work done in saving our factory from total loss by fire on Thursday morning last. While the loss is great, yet we appreciate the fact that through your prompt action and able direction the building was saved with much valuable property. We are thus enabled to start manufacturing Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder within the coming week. We feel it is due the Chicago Fire Department to say that under your management it is without a peer in the land. We beg to hand you our check payable to your order for $250, and will ask you to kindly place same for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. Very truly yours,

"PRICE BAKING POWDER COMPANY."

Will Probably Approve the Ordinance.

Ex-Mayor Roche, Gilbert B. Shaw, and Charles H. Deere of Moline, directors of the Lake Street "L" road company, called on the Mayor yesterday to urge him to approve the ordinance passed in their behalf last Monday evening. The Mayor said he had been so busy during the week that he had not time to consider the question. He will read over the ordinance today and as several amendments suggested by him were incorporated in the ordinance by the Council last Monday evening it is believed he will approve it. It is just possible that he may urge a reconsideration of it for the purpose of amendment.

Notes.

Corporation Counsel Kraus said yesterday that he is preparing a test case on the question of viaduct damages, and will try to have a hearing on it before the vacation of the court.

Fire Marshal Swenie yesterday positively refused to obey an order to tear down the building at No. 397 Milwaukee avenue, on the ground that he would not tear the roof from over the head of a tenant. The tenant was ordered to move out.

A judgment for $18,000 was entered by agreement in Judge Goggin's court yesterday against the Metropolitan "L" road. The amount was agreed upon by the heirs of the Bishop estate and in compensation for property on Peoria street, between Van Buren and Congress.

The Council Finance committee at its meeting yesterday referred S. S. Gregory's bill of $225,000 for services in the famous Lake-Front case to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Kraus at once sent Mr. Gregory a letter requesting that the bill be itemized. He will then report to the Finance committee whether he thinks the bill a reasonable one.

Mayor Harrison is by no means satisfied with the way the people are observing the requests in his proclamation regarding throwing litter on the streets. Neither is he satisfied with the way the police are observing the order for its enforcement. Yesterday he called upon Assistant Superintendent of Police Brennan and informed him that the police must see to it that the ordinances in this particular at least are enforced. He hinted that it would go hard with any officer who habitually neglects to enforce them.

Judge Scales yesterday commenced hearing the special assessment case for the improvement of Douglas Park boulevard from the south line of Garfield to the west line of Douglas Park. The proposed improvement will cost in the neighborhood of $260,000, to the aid of which the West Park Board has appropriated $100,000. Property-owners representing 16,000 feet are objectors to the improvement.

ALL FAVORED THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE

W. J. Campbell Before the Lincoln Park Investigators—E. S. Taylor Testifies.

At the meeting of Senator Bartling's Lincoln Park Investigating committee yesterday W. J. Campbell, formerly attorney for the board, and ex-Secretary E. S. Taylor were the only witnesses examined. Mr. Campbell said that he was not the regular adviser of the board, but had been called upon to assist the board in several transactions. He did not prepare the original drafts of the contracts between the board and the property-owners on the route of the proposed driveway, but had examined them after they had been drawn up. He had never offered any professional opinion as to the legality of conveying the submerged lands to the property-owners under the act of 1869. He had been present at several meetings between the board and the owners and knew that H. S. Sheldon represented the latter, but did not know by whom he was employed nor who formulated the bill of 1869. He had talked with a number of the owners and all seemed to be favorable to the drive. He received the impression that they were interested in getting it through. He had examined the bill for them to see if under it they could get title to the lands.

Ex-Secretary Taylor said he had been the Secretary of the board for twenty-four years. He was asked when the question of opening the driveway was first broached, and replied that it was contemporaneous with the opening of the park. The discussion concerning it was greater in the summer of 1889 than at any other time. He thought that the first intimation came from Commissioners May and Worthy. They owned property in the vicinity of the route, and were frequently consulted by the other owners. Mr. Taylor could not tell the committee who had prepared the bill, as there were so many alterations and amendments to it. He thought he gave it to Senator Thomas and Capt. Farrell to introduce in the Senate and House respectively. He stated that he had received some compensation for working for the bill at a later time, but not by contract. Mr. Goudy had told him that he deserved it. He had received for legal services Oct. 12, 1891, $2,300, and Oct. 18, 1892, $1,000. He said that he had been trying to leave the board and the members permitted him to accept money for legal services in order to keep him with them. This money was not paid for the passage of the bill, but for services rendered in conferences between the board and the property-owners.

"You were then working for both sides, were you?" asked a Senator.

"No, I do not look at it in that light at all."

As to the absence of the books from the Commissioners' office he said that under a recently adopted by-law the books were required to be kept at the park by the Superintendent. The chairman then asked why detailed statements of expenses had not been published by the board as provided for by law. The reply was that they thought they were complying with the law by including all of the expenses of each department in a lump sum. He was also asked who made the contract with the Academy of Science and answered that Mr. Goudy had made the suggestions. He himself had put them into form. Negotiations were in progress about two years to locate the academy at the park. They located there because Mr. Laffin made it a condition when he made his donation of $75,000.

"Then why did the board give the academy such a large bonus?" asked Senator Bartling.

"The board had long been wanting an office building at the parks," said Mr. Taylor, "and took this opportunity to get it."

He added that in his opinion the title of the building rested absolutely in the board.

The committee then adjourned.

VISITING EDITORS EXCHANGE VIEWS.

Discussing Subjects of Interest to the Profession—Next Meeting at Asbury Park.

The third business meeting of the ninth annual convention of the National Editorial Association was held yesterday morning in the parlor of the Hotel Mecca. The Committee on Credentials reported the number of delegates whose associations had paid dues and were therefore entitled to seats as 281. The report was adopted, and the association was then ready for business.

The principal matter was the selection of a place for holding the session of 1894, and after all points proposed had been eulogized a ballot was ordered. There were 266 votes cast, divided as follows: Asbury Park, 150¾; Ashville, N. C., 83¾; Florida, 31¾. Asbury Park was announced as the location.

"What Is the Chief End of a Newspaper?" was the title of a paper by Ewing Herbert, editor of the *World*, Hiawatha, Kas. It was followed by a discussion participated in by Col. D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth and Joseph M. Chapple of Ashland, Wis. W. E. Pabor of Pabor Lake, Fla., read a poem on the motto of the association, "A Drop of Ink Makes Millions Think," which was liberally applauded.

One stanza each was given to an account of the influence of a drop of ink from the pen of a preacher, miser, warrior, King, patriot, mother, lover, poet, maiden, woman, and mourner, closing with the editor's drop.

The Committees on Invitations, Appropriations, Legislation, and Memorials presented reports for consideration. The Constitution committee recommended an amendment of Secs. 1 and 2 of Art. 3 of the constitution, relating to fees and membership. The amendment was carried.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beecher Hooker, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, delivered an address urging the newspaper men to use their influence for the repeal of the anti-Chinese Geary law. She also spoke of the Sunday opening of the World's Fair, ridiculing the position of the Board of Lady Managers, to which she belongs. "There is that beautiful century plant that grows before your eyes, why does not God stop that growing Sunday? Why does he not stop the grass growing? Shall we stop the poor people from adding to the growth of their mind Sunday? Congress passed that law just before election, and we accept Congress as our teachers of morals and religion. If Congress had voted on the question after election do we not know that the result would have been different?"

In the evening most of the delegates went on an excursion on the lake.

The association at noon adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, and occupied the afternoon in visiting the Exposition. The meeting this morning is to receive and act upon final reports of committees and conclude the business of the session by the election of officers. Tomorrow morning the members and their families, as well as all editors in the city, are invited to attend Plymouth Church, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, will deliver a sermon to the editors.

WORK OF MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Effort Being Made to Advance Date of Adjournment to June 15.

LANSING, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The Legislature cannot reach final adjournment May 29 unless many of the important bills are abandoned. This afternoon, therefore, a resolution postponing the date until June 15 was offered. It will probably pass the House, but the Senate may refuse to concur. The bill granting municipal and school suffrage to women passed the House this morning by a vote of 57 to 25. It requires women to be able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language. The House also passed the bill appropriating $20,000 for a gymnasium at the State Normal School and the good roads measure. A joint resolution was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring foreigners to have their full papers before they are eligible as electors, and requiring a residence of six months in the State and twenty days in a township or ward. The bill providing for the appointment of special deputy game wardens with jurisdiction in all sections of the State was also passed.

The Senate passed the bills allowing the use of the Rhines vote-recorder and the Meyers ballot machine. It also passed the Gilbert liquor bill, which provides a uniform tax of $500 and allows the sale of liquors on all days except Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving day, Decoration day, and Election day.

Indicted for Killing Her Son.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—Mrs. Mattie Shann of Princeton, who is suspected of having poisoned her son to get the insurance on his life, has been indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

FOR INFANTA EULALIA

APARTMENTS AT THE PALMER TO BE ARRANGED FOR HER USE.

The Suite to Be Decorated Is Cut Off from Communication With the Rest of the House—Many Foreign Visitors Are Registered at the Hotels—Ex-Gov. Swineford Expects to Be Appointed to His Old Position—The Visitor Did Not Recognize the Folding Bed.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Eulalia of Spain during her stay in Chicago will occupy apartments in the Palmer. This has been decided by Naval Commander Davis, who has charge of the Infanta's itinerary.

Rooms on the parlor floor of the hotel will be arranged for the royal party, the entire State street front being used for the purpose. That part of the house will be rendered as private as possible, and everything that can be done will be accomplished in the way of decorations and appliances for the comfort of the Princess, her husband, and suite. There will be a private drawing-room and a private dining-room set aside for the distinguished guests, and when the Princess wishes to enter or leave the hotel the ladies' entrance will be cleared and the elevator placed at her disposal.

The hotel people will do all that is possible for the comfort of the royal guests, and as soon as the rooms they are to occupy are vacated they will be decorated and made ready for the Infanta and her friends.

One of the porters in the Great Northern had a personal encounter yesterday with a rural visitor who was looking over the hotel with a view of locating in a room. He was being shown an apartment by the porter, and after looking around pretty thoroughly he told the porter that he wanted a room with a bed in it. The colored brother pointed out the folding bed as it stood by the wall as the couch in the room, whereupon the rural guest became angry and informed the porter that he was acting rashly in "guying" him. This aroused the porter's ire, and Proprietor Eden was called up-stairs to settle the fracas and show the visitor that the folding bed was all right and proper.

Baron Ringhoffer is at the Palmer. He hails from Prague, and with him are F. A. Hering, V. Erslleben, Alexander Richter, S. Lollman, and Otto Houschek. These men of Prague are here to spend a few days at the Fair. They have attended all the big expositions in Europe during the last fifteen years, and the verdict rendered by them last night was that the Columbian Exposition was in a class all by itself and when it goes down into history it will have no rivals.

Ex-Gov. Swineford of Alaska is at the Grand Pacific. He is here to see the Fair, and before returning will endeavor to see what chance he has for reappointment. He says that the people of Alaska want him again, and as he is of opinion that the powers at Washington do not object to him, so is inclined to believe that he will receive the commission.

Mayor W. F. Shanaman of Reading, Pa., is at the Palmer with six of the Aldermen of that town. The party spent yesterday in Jackson Park and think that the Fair is actually the biggest show on earth.

Arthur Kuffler of Vienna, Carl Siebel and Jacob Kreuts of Siegen, and J. Bahlmann of Weimar make up a party of foreigners that registered yesterday at the Great Northern. They are here to see the Fair.

Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and her child and Mrs. Saunders of Omaha were at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning.

J. H. Ballantine, the Newark (N. J.) brewer, with a party of six is a guest at the Richelieu.

Mrs. Clara Barton of Red Cross fame registered at the Palmer yesterday.

Mme. Scalchi, the contralto songstress, is a guest of the Grand Pacific.

The Lexington—Miss W. L. Williams, Miss S. M. Williams, H. L. Williams, W. F. Williams and wife, New York; James F. Ravelle, Toledo, O.; James Schloss, New York; W. S. Bishop Jr. and wife, Mrs. M. Austin, Los Angeles; Sayre McLeod, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Doherty, New York; C. M. Williams, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. McPherson, Howell, Mich.; Henry Schwobacher, Peoria; F. K. Pettus and wife, Richmond, Va.; F. W. Lawrence and wife, C. C. Lord, Boston; Mrs. J. M. Richmond, Miss L. Richmond, J. R. Richmond, Capt. John Martin, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Mrs. Wright, Miss Pauncefote, Henry Adams, R. Paget, Washington; W. W. Coombley, New York.

Palmer House—E. J. Morley, Rochester; J. A. Hyde and wife, Montana; Miss F. Battelle, Piqua, O.; J. W. Woodside, Philadelphia; J. M. Davies and wife, Los Angeles; A. Veash, San Antonio; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hindes, San Francisco; Z. Lehman, London; C. E. Dunn, Boston; M. S. McCullogh, Philadelphia; Isaac Hull and party, Reading, Pa.; Mrs. R. A. Bartley, Toledo; W. W. White, Dayton, O.; C. Cunard, Liverpool.

Auditorium—W. E. Webb, San Diego; A. Eastman, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Manchester, Eng.; Jay Rugadin, San Francisco; Henry S. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.; A. J. Flake, Helena

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

and electric power; incorporators, William C. Thompson, John Sherman, Smith Bridgman, The Knox-Hill at Warsaw, Hancock County; capital stock, $125,000; for the manufacture of woolen goods; incorporators, Thomas R. Hill, Emily A. Knox, and Jessie B. Dodge.

Chesterfield Mercantile company, at Chesterfield, Macoupin County; capital stock, $5,000; for a general merchandise business; incorporators, Morris B. Locke, John C. Abbott, and E. A. Poindexter.

Centralia Light and Power company, at Centralia; capital stock, $31,000; for the manufacture of gas and electricity; incorporators, Seymour Andrews, F. Kohl, and George Fitting.

The S. M. Randolph company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of incombustible building material and building; incorporators, S. M. Randolph, John L. Knies, and W. C. Gleason.

The Brighton Restaurant company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to conduct restaurants; incorporators, Max M. Moulton, Thomas Moulton, Agnes G. Moore, and John Chambers.

The Hot Springs Remedy company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of proprietary medicines; incorporators, Edward C. Dietrich, Joseph Ritzel, and H. McG. Wilson.

The Pontiac Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, H. J. Turner, N. M. Locke, and William S. Ewing.

The Knox County Union of Journeymen Stonecutters and Stonesetters, at Galesburg; without capital stock; for mutual protection against unfair competition; incorporators, Albert F. Ross, Edwin P. Holcomb, Eugene S. Regnier, Patrick Cadell, John Ryan, John Engelskirchen, Richard Cadell, Frank G. Landberg, and A. Williamson.

The Ouilmette Democrat Club of New Trier Township, at Wilmette; without capital stock; for political purposes; incorporators, Richard Boddinghouse, Maurice Colbert, John J. Flanders, and Cortland C. Taylor.

The Wheat Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to the change of name of the company to the Trace-Holder company.

The Evangelical Society, at Chicago, certified to its dissolution and surrendered its charter.

The Rhodes and Berger Manufacturing company, Chicago, certified to the change of its name to the Rhodes and Jacobs Manufacturing company, and the increase of its capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY of $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, May 19, 1893:

Oakley-av., 125 n of Hirsch-st., w f, 25x125, May 17 (E. Rosenthal to M. A. Goldberger)..... $ 1,400

Oakley-av., 150 n of Hirsch-st., w f, 25x125, May 17 (Same to same)..... 3,400

Roscoe-st., 262 e of N. Halsted, s f, 33x132½, May 10 (A. F. Kiene to F. P. Austin)..... 2,640

35th-st., 475 e of Ullman, s f, 50x125, with 25ft 129 on 34th-st., direct n of above, May 17 (C. H. Perry to S. Johnston)..... 3,000

Florimond-st., 155 e of N. Franklin, s f, 25x 106, May 16 (W. A. Breyspraak to T. Bruns)..... 12,000

Ashland-av., 125 s of Augusta-st., w f, 25x105, May 16 (C. Meeker to C. Schwalin)..... 4,800

Peck-st., 113 n of W. Congress, e f, 50x125, May 15 (Charles O. Bishop to Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co)..... 18,000

N. Halsted-st e cor Buckingham place, w f, 69¾x100, May 16 (T. Brueggestadt to W. J. Breytspraak)..... 13,500

Cottage Grove-av., 73 s of 90th-place, e f, 24 x125, April 8 (C. W. Hicks to S. E. Gross)..... 3,000

64th-st, 66 w of Sherman, s f, 31x125½, May 16 (M. T. Hunt to Se. S. Coleman)..... 5,100

Norman-av., 200 s of Bloomingdale, e f, 25x 100, May 16 (C. P. Johnston to T. B. Eck-hardt)..... 2,000

S. Sangamon-st., 105 n of W. Congress, e f, 22x118, May 16 (John Fortune to Herman Benze)..... 10,000

Osgood-st., s e cor Garfield-av., w f, 26x123¾, May 17 (Est. of J. Krusselin to H. Krusselin) 1,500

W. Division-st., 99 w of Western-av., s f, 24x124¾, Feb 1, 92 (C. F. Steen to C. F. Dwyer)..... 21,000

Sherman-st., bet Ellery-av. and Robey-st., s f, 66x132½x irg, with 28 other lots in same sub, March 27 (D. G. Hamilton to A. W. Charles)..... 9,000

Michigan-av., n cor 43d, w f, 129.4-10x178, May 8 (H. Morris Johnston to Charles E. Kohl)..... 45,000

Sherman-st., 300 n of Hirsch, w f, 25x126, May 11 (C. W. Poulsen to M. Poulsen)..... 4,000

Erie-st., 35 s of 97th-st, e f, 25x140, April 27 (L. B. Cook to C. Craig)..... 2,000

60th-st., 152 e of Stewart-av., n f, 37½x134¾, May 15 (W. A. Rosmer to D. Webber)..... 6,500

Block 3, Subdivision, bounded by Washtenaw-av., W. Taylor and Fillmore-sts., to Railroad, April 11 (Lemartine C. Trent et al. to Margaretha Heywood)..... 40,000

W. Jackson-st., n w cor St. Louis-av., s f, 105x 149, April 26 (George W. Deal to Fred Dale).

Grand-av., 214 w of Elston-av., s f, 25x100, May 16 (est. of J. Heyden to F. A. Jarnecke) 1,300

78th-st., n e cor Coles-av., n f, 125x187, May 10 (A. Palmery to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago)..... 5,480

77th-st., 90 n e of Coles-av., 125x87, April 13, 1893 (to J. Kaminski)..... 4,685

77th-st., 122 n e of Coles-av., n w f, 25x87, April 13 (same to same)..... 4,685

The premises at 44 Champlain-av., 16.8x125½, Sept. 17, 1889 (G. O. Gordon to A. L. Potter)

Euclid-av., 80 n of 73d-st., e f, 40x134, April 8 (M. C. Cantrell to K. P. Scudder)..... 7,800

Cypress-st., s w cor W. Taylor, e f, 24x134, May 17 (C. Born to M. Weigand)..... 7,500

E. Division-st., 24 w of Larrabee-av., triangle, 112x125x150, Aug. 22, '92 (C. W. Fullerton to A. Lorenz).....

Main Horn-st., 50 w of Oakley-av., n f, 25x 135, May 11 (C. R. Walleck to J. Tabor)..... 1,125

May-st., 135 w of W. 19th, e f, 25x100, May 15 (Mary Fisk to Same)..... 3,300

Perry-st., s w cor Bertsau-av., s f, 50x161, April 28 (D. J. Sachsel to M. H. Zimmermann)..... 3,000

T roop-st., 266½ n of 71st, e f, 33½x134¾, June 14, 1891 (Y. B. Widerin to W. B. Rose) 1,400

84th-st., 150 e of Halsted-st., s f, 97½x100, May 1 (L. E. Dorman to M. A. Bowles)..... 4,000

Jefferson-av., 40ft n of DeKoven-st., w f, und 2 in lot 5, May 16 (V. De Stefano to G. Magliora)..... 5,400

Van Horn-st., 150 w of Ashland-av., n f, 26x125, May 17 (Est. of Penesi to Estapis)..... 6,875

N. Halsted-st., 375 n of Belmont-av., e f, 25 to alley, May 15 (N. Pehrsen to H. Hochbaum) 4,500

Wrightwood-av., 210 e of Orchard-st., 50x 115.4 and 3 (W. A. Case to M. Kaufman)..... 2,400

Alexander-av., 610 n of Graceland, e f, 50x150, May 15 (L. A. Waller to R. A. Waller, Jr.)

Alexander-av., 660 n of Graceland, e f, 50x 150, May 11 (R. A. Waller to L. A. Waller)..... 2,500

Dickens-av., 150 e of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x 120, March 30, 1890 (F. O. Wheelwright to M. A. Watriss)..... 1,400

Wilcox-st., 150 e of Kenmore-av., s f, 25x125, May 18 (F. Ludewig to Evangelist L. E. Geremonde)..... 1,200

Wilcox-st., Maryland and Redmond-avs., w f, 25x124¾, May 18 (J. B. Beattie to A. L. Beattie)..... 1,600

FLAT.

Prairie-av., n w cor Willard, 2 blocks (by W. R. Hildebrand).....

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Theis Reynertson, 4 3-story brick flats, 668-71 Austin-av..... $25,000

Ralph Kent, 2-story rural basement brick flats, 453-55 Potomac-st..... 8,000

J. B. Corbeaux, 2-story brick dwelling, 171 Washburn-place..... 2,000

Stanislaw Zandzaski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 948 South Hoyne-av..... 3,500

Charles Hoffman, 2-story and basement brick addition, 505 West 13th-st..... 4,000

G. F. Otto, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1016 North Leavitt-st..... 2,900

C. Liesner, 3-story and basement brick flats, 41 McReynolds-st..... 4,000

J. S. Thomas, 2-story frame dwelling, Groos and Edwards-sts..... 2,200

Charles Kindt, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1066 S. Leavitt-st..... 6,000

Herman Raman, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1062 W. 21st-st..... 7,000

Albert Orgeta, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 5157 Fox-st..... 2,500

Garner Brothers, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6359 Marshfield-av..... 11,500

J. Rodgers, 2-story frame dwelling, 3444 Sawyer-av.....

Anton Bruno, two 2-story brick stores and flats, 5801-3 Carpenter-st..... 3,000

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FOR SALE—A PAIR OF 6-YEAR-OLD chestnut coach horses, acclimated, city broke, nearly 16 hands high; weigh about 2,300; stylish, high actors; also fine saddle horse; all will pitch in all shapes and go together well. Apply to coachman, private stable, rear of 1730 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, gentleman's first-class stable, three horses, high-knee actors; three buggies; reversible four-wheeled dog-cart; also high cart. 3416 South Park-av., rear.

KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE; remember the place to get the genuine Kentucky saddle or combination horse is at W. C. Boosevelt's, 190 24th-st., as H. G. Buckner of Lexington, Ky., is there with a fine lot.

HORSES—FOR SALE—SOUND CARRIAGE horse, 5 and 6 years; well and single horse if desired. See coachman rear of my residence, 266 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—ROAD HORSE AND THREE-seat, quarter top buggy; can trot in 2:30 or better. 126 Clark-st. LAWSING.

FOR SALE—FINE LOOKING, SOUND, FEARless, good-sized bay pony, buggy, harness. REED & CO., 315 Dearborn-st., Room 418.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME DRIVING MARE; safe for lady; one fine driving horse; one very fine cart horse. C. O. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—SINGLE BROUGHAM, CHEAP; good as new. 533 W. Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WALK, TROT AND CANTER HORSE; also Kentucky saddler and cheap rig complete. CROSSMAN'S LIVERY, 416 W. Randolph-st.

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LOST—AT WORLD'S FAIR—LADY'S HUNTing case gold watch; monogram on case, K. J. C. Liberal reward paid by returning to Room 311 Rookery.

LOST—REWARD $5—AN OVAL ENGRAVED brass plate, wrapped in brown paper, in elevated railroad car. Deliver at POWELL & VOELGER'S, 155 Washington-st., basement.

LOST—THURSDAY, IN OR ABOUT MARSHALL Field's, dismond sun stick-pin with figure three (3) in center, in rubies; finder please return to J. B. HANFORD, 2000 Calumet-av.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, NEAR CORNER of 12th and Wabash-av., abstract of title; no value to anybody but undersigned. $10 reward for return of same to J. F. FARRELL, 1305 Wabash-av.

LOST—AT THE FAIR GROUNDS LADIES' SEAL Loop. Address and be liberally rewarded O 631, Tribune office.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING PAPERS of valuable only to owner. Receive reward at 55 Wabash-av., W. R. TOWNSEND.

LOST—THURSDAY, ON 6:10 P. M. ILL. CENT. south bound train, book marked Trial Balance. Reward for return. CASHIER, 140 Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DR. RIEUNIER OF PARIS WOULD like exchange French with English conversations. Apply Venetian Bldg. or 4206 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—NATTIE E. R. F.: ARRIVED YESterday; was at train. Write me thus: R. M., Room 92 Clifton House, CLARK.

PERSONAL—LOO: WRITE TO YOUR ST. LOUIS brother; very important.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 138 South Clark-st., Suite 8. All classes detective work done by experienced detectives; expert shadowers; matrimonial difficulties a specialty; strictly confidential; reasonable rates.

PERSONAL—ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENcy, 181 West Madison-st., Room 21; evidence collected and information obtained in conspiracy, matrimonial, and all matters of a private nature; successful, reliable, reasonable, and confidential.

PERSONAL—12 BEAUTIFUL CABINETS FOR 98c; 15 fine aristos for $2; call and see samples; open Sundays. ROBINSON & ROE, 77 and 79 South Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

MACHINERY.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MACHINERY we have in our store for immediate delivery: One 12"x20" Ide Engine, used 6 months, $625. One 60"x16' steel bolter, used 6 months, with all fittings and fixtures, insurance guaranteed, $595. One 75 h.-p. pressure heater, fine condition, $75. One latest improved New Haven lathe, 30" swing by 7' bed, splendid condition, $600. One No. 10 Sturtevant blower, $200. One boiler shear, 40" throat, 12" cut, $200. One 36" boring mill, $500. One 16' boring mill, $500. One iron planer, 48"x20"x16', fine condition, $1,000. One iron planer, 60"x20"x24', $800. The above are special bargains and are in addition to our very large stock of high speed, slide valve, and Corliss engines and iron and wood working tools. W. L. LEE & CO., 273-5 S. Canal-st. Sole agents Bates Corliss Engines.

FOR SALE—ROE PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with stereotype machinery complete; will print 4, 6, or 10 pages Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

FOR SALE—1 35-H. P. TWIN CYLINDER OTTO gas engine in good order. Address J. F. MITCHELL, 9th and Charlotte-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

MRS. ANN FEENY, DECEASED—WANTED INformation of the birthplace, maiden name, and next of kin and their places of residence of Mrs. Ann Feeny, deceased, late widow of Matthew Feeny, and for many years resident of Bolinas, in Marin County, State of California. Dated May 10, 1893. Address Edward Eden, Public Admr. and Admr. of estate of Ann Feeny, decd., San Rafael, California.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cumberland Mineral Water company will be held at the Chicago office of the company, 400 24th-st., Monday, June 19, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and such other business as may regularly come before it. The stock transfer books will close June 1st, and remain closed until June 22, 1893.

R. E. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH MANUFACTURing concern by man of 31; experience as financier and bookkeeper, also as timekeeper and assistant Superintendent; can invest $1,000 or more with good concern as stockholder. Address O 636, Tribune office. Best of reference. Address M B 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EASTERN HOTELman as clerk or manager; seven years' experience; ten control large Eastern trade. Address M B 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RAILROAD OFFICE by young married man, 29; 10 years' experience in K. & D. C. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; joint accounts, etc. E. N. DORSEY, 590 W. Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK FOR relief work; 10 years' city experience. Address O 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED YOUNG man; clerical work of any kind. Address Y H 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGE 16 years, having experience desires position in office. Address O 850, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN-AMERICAN registered druggist; 8 years' experience. Address M B 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WEST SIDE Odruggist; experienced in manufacture; references. Address O 667, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEIVING OR Stock clerk with mfg. co. M B 104, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, ten years' experience, traveling in dry goods and specialty lines; first-class references. Address M B 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for Western and Pacific coast territory. If willing to advance expenses for experienced man address M B 134, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MEAT-CARVER, BUTCHer and pantryman; is not position in hotel or restaurant. Address HOW, Inter-Ocean Hotel, 268 State.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COOK WITH EXtended experience in French cookery, possessing first-class recommendations, just arrived from Europe. JOHN MROZ, 155 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL MAN; GOOD Scook; private family or restaurant; will go any place; willing to work. 2308 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER, FIRST-CLASS City references. Address M B 141, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS BUTLER AND Scook; housekeeper. BUTLER, 19 Lake Shore drive.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCHMAN JUST Over as coachman or general man around gentleman, city or suburbs; references Al. COACHMAN, 2928 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT, SOBER, and steady first-class Danish coachman desires situation in private family; best of references from last employer. Address O 677, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGRAPHER and translator; thorough English, French, and Spanish; English and Spanish shorthand; own typewriter. Address M B 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND Remington typewriter; long experience; salary $75. Address M B 139, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS MANAger of a first-class theater or opera-house by a man having had twelve years' experience in the show business. Address D. W. S., 202 Columbus Building, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—JEUNE HOMME, AVEC Smeilleures references, parlant Anglais et Francais, desire une position comme interprete a l'Exposition. Adresser 156 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SOME KIND OF LIGHT Smanual work or other position by a reliable man, age 36, of business experience and qualifications. Address M A 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GOOD HOTEL BY A Syoung man from the South; can command a great deal of the Southern trade. Address M B 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PLACE OF TRUST BY Smiddle-aged man; can give good references; wages no object to start with. Address J. E. KELL, 173 S. Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ELEVATOR MAN, JANItor, or any general work; educated; 26; best of references. Address M B 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20; Sany kind of work; can give the best of references. Address M B 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BARSkeeper; city or country. Address M B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WORLD'S FAIR by Columbian Guard with excellent recommendations. Address O 646, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGER OR HEAD Swaiter in restaurant or hotel by man of years' experience; speak 6 languages. M B 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AGED $19 or, would work evenings. O 661, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow with child; 2 months old for general work in private family; references. Call or address 229 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD RELIABLE girl; willing to go to the country for the summer; best references. M P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLEAN, NEAT GIRL AT Shousework, where street cars reach the place; good cook. Call 147 N. Clark, MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL Sas waitress or second work in private family. 2554 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY STEnographer and Remington operator of five years' experience; law or insurance work; very rapid work; desire permanent position at $15 per week. Address O 681, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Slady stenographer and Smith-Premier or Yost operator; rapid, accurate, and good longhand writer; wages, $12 per week; good reference. Address M B 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, REMington; three years' experience; references. Address O 636, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; 10 Syears' experience; rapid; law or mercantile. Address O 660, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY Stenographer will do shorthand work for firm for desk. Address O 547, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT MANaging housekeeper. Address 523 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED, REFINED Southern lady desires position as teacher in family; three languages and music to beginners; would also accept position as housekeeper in hotel or family where servants are employed. MRS. DEBRUNE, 462 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BE SHORTHAND Samanuensis or private secretary; 3 years' experience; can furnish best of references. Address O 598, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL Sas cook in a restaurant; can furnish best of references. Address O 595, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swede. Address Y M 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING Salesman who wishes to represent a large manufacturing concern that will pay a liberal commission on sales. Any traveler wanting an additional line could not do better. Answer for interview. Address O 673, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CALIFORNIA WINES; $100 Per month and expenses with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, inclosing 5 stamps, W. A. VANDERBOOK, C 2, Wine Department, Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMAN—CITY; ACQUAINTED WITH SODA Fountain trade; to sell side line; will not conflict with your house trade; good commission. Address Celery Phosphate Co., Sioux City, Ia.

SALESMAN—LIVE, FOR THE BEST FOUNTAIN Pen in the market; territory given. Call or address Room 326 Park Gate Hotel.

SALESMEN — BY WELL ESTABLISHED DRY Sgoods commission house, two first-class salesmen, one for city and one for large towns throughout the West; parties must have from $1,000 to $2,000 to invest in the business; good salary to the right men. Address O 866, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO DO SOLICITING FOR A VERY Spleasant, high-priced, and profitable business; commission. F. C. BARNARD, 418 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

SALESMEN—TWO; NEW NOVELTY, WORLD'S Fair. 207 Wabash-av., store.

SALESMEN—CITY—FOR POPULAR LINE; EXperienced solicitors only. 411 Rand-McNally Bldg., 163-174 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—100, TO SELL BEST WORLD'S FAIR Spicture in the market; good commissions, or salaries. Room 6 Manhattan Bldg.

SALESMEN—TO SELL TO STORES, GOOD COMSmissions. Wiegand Picture Hanger company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN—FOR "FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH;" A Sdelicious tonic nectar. 2291 Austin-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TWO; SALARY AND Sexpenses; at once. Suite 925, 79 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—TRAVELING—TWO; TO TAKE Sorders for local art works which sell at sight; $50 to $100 per week made easy; experienced man to go with you; must be gentleman of good address. Address M B 91, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY SMutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. L. B. FLEMING, Western Manager. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—GLOVES AND MITtens from manufacturer. Suite 925 Unity Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERBally useful; must come well recommended. Apply at 10 o'clock Saturday morning Room 72 Leo's Building, 147 Fifth-av.

BOY—BRIGHT AND ACTIVE; AGE ABOUT 16; With reference. REISS & DAVIS, 341 Jackson-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY, 12 TO 16 Years old. Address in own handwriting O 519, Tribune office.

BOY—BETWEEN 16 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE IN A Bfire insurance office. Address, stating age and references, O 563, Tribune office.

BUSHELMEN—20—20 SHOE SALESMEN. F. BGRIESHEIMER & CO., Halsted and Madison.

CUTTER—AL. CALL MERCHANT TAILORING Establishment, 97 Adams-st.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER MERCHANT Ctailoring. 189 Clark-st.

House Servants.

BUTLER—COMPETENT BUTLER; REFERENBees required. Apply 3601 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, CAPABLE TO Sdo office work. Suite 925 Unity Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

FARM HAND WANTED — MUST BE EXPERIFenced and bring references. Call for Mr. Berry, 450 E. Indiana-st.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until their are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $60,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece. Why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

MAN—WHO IS THOROUGHLY POSTED IN STAtionery and can make estimates on blank books; to act as head salesman and manager. Address O 383, Tribune office.

MAN—FAMILIAR WITH STATIONERY; FOR World's Fair. Address, with references and wages expected, O 647, Tribune office.

MANAGER—BY A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE Sand reliable beneficiary order, 10 year endowment insurance, a thorough organizer and State manager; to one who is competent and experienced in the work a permanent and liberal contract guaranteed. Address, stating age, references, and experience, Box 3092 Richmond, Va.

MEN—A FEW ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN WHO Sare hustlers and workers, and can furnish $5.00 cash security (no others need apply), to sell our cenery glasses on the World's Fair steamships; big pay; come prepared to work at for MR. FRANCE, main office World's Fair Steamship Supply company, on the dock, after 8 a. m., this morning.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO SELL WORLD'S Fair views. Apply at News Company, 197 South Canal-st., or 5065 Washington-av.

YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON TELEPHONE 2 TO 10 p. m. every day; salary $5 per week. Address M B 147, Tribune office.

$40 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID—GOOD men for taking orders; steady work. Apply to Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY—AND TO ASSIST ON Cbooks; state salary. Address O 665 Tribune.

SALESLADIES—10 EXPERIENCED MILLINERY Saleswomen at the Leader, State and Adams-sts., Supt's office; references required.

SALESLADY—YOUNG—ALSO CASHIER; THOSE Speaking at home with parents need apply only. Address B 103, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADIES—2, FOR OFFICE WORK; $5. Y 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204

REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1200 61ST-ST., 7 ROOMS, PER ... $ 25
TO RENT—... rooms, per month ... 60
TO RENT—... rooms and barn, per mo ... 1 25
TO RENT—... rooms per month ... 25
TO RENT—... rooms, per month ... 500
TO RENT—... & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES—
FAIR PERIOD.
... st., near 41st-st., $170 per month.
... st., near 41st-st., $180 per month.
... & CO.,
3 The Rookery.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, 10-ROOM FURNISHED house, modern improvements, ... 1st; 5 minutes' walk to World's ... walk to I. C. Ry. station.
T. BURKHARD,
Room 715, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3-STORY BRICK residence, 13 ... and University; elegant new ... complete; convenient to ... per detail.
HALL DRESSER & CO.,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, ... Indiana-av.; has all modern improvements ... can be occupied at once; ... for two boys; stalls and storage for three ... apply to MRS. CYRUS ... 2147 and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WE HAVE FOR RENT MY FURNISHED ... 3000 Ellis-st., to a small family from June ... 1st for two or three months. It is an 11-room ... with all modern improvements; gas and elec... every room; a large gas range for cooking and ... heating purposes.

TO RENT—NO. 4326 ELLIS AVENUE, THREE ... story stone front house; all modern improve... every room; steam or gas cabs; low rent ... to a good party.
BARRY BROS.,
130 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK NORTH OF WORLD'S ... 2-story and basement brick, on elegantly furnished 11-... block from the lake, an elegantly furnished 11-room house; with modern appointments, during the ... season; 50-foot lot; beautiful location. 5538 East ... Owner, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 5748 ... Lexington-av.; five minutes' walk from World's ... Fair grounds; corner of 57th and 58th-sts.; fine place, with ... lawn and garden; every day for inspection; see it.

TO RENT—EXAMINE OUR COMPLETE FURNISHED house list. It presents some elegant bargains.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—$750 FOR WORLD'S FAIR TERM; ... 9-room stone residence; 9 rooms; every ... Kenwood place; per opposite ... 47 Kenwood place.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1, NEW 10-ROOM ... residence, furnished or unfurnished; ... walk from World's Fair; location unsur... Address B 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 WEEKS OR LONGER DURING ... elegantly furnished 10-room house near ... Address B. S. BROWN, 4017 In...

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE IN KENWOOD ... for one year or six months; ... LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 ...

TO RENT—FOR SALE 26 SHARES OF ... all paid and non-assessable ... supply house, Gus. Knecht ... Has been established ... nice business or real estate ... BREDT, 137-39 Washington-st.

TO RENT OR 2 FRAME TWO-FLAT ... Oakdale, 6 blocks from ... to Woodlawn property, ... Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ... Jourdan into and out, with ... JOHN M. SECRIST, ... 407, 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 ACRES FOR BRICK ... corner; 95-year lease; free of ... or sell; value $67,500. JOHN ... Buren-st., R. 207.

...ATE LOANS.

... OF MONEY NOW ON HAND ... in sums to suit at current ... built and to pay maturity ...

... N VLISSINGEN & BRO., ... Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

...EY TO LOAN ON REAL ES...

... sums of $500 to $100,000. ... 3½ and 4 per cent. ... CHARLES C. WHITACRE, ... Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A ... house, nicely furnished, modern, on Di... st., near Grand; corner goes to the country. S. ... WILLARD, 1121 Monroe-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NEW 20-ROOM RESIDENCE ... Grove (Cedar-st.); long lease; low ... CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—32 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. ... OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ADAMS-... st near Oakley-av., for 3, 5, or 7 months from ... 1st; all modern improvements; gas and elec... every room; good combination billiard ... in same; references required. ... H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—747 MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, ... 10-room house; hardwood finish; ... bath, laundry, etc.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS; ... and suburban.
J. & H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Room 1879, Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS ... during the World's Fair.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

...THOUT COMMISSION AT ...

...RATES ...
...PROVED REAL ESTATE. ...
...oms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

...N REAL ESTATE AT CUR... ...g loans made. WILLIAM A. ... Corner-st. Former offices of ... hone, M 424.

...T 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ... to real estate; building loans. ... LOEB & CO., ... 125 La Salle-st.

...MOUNT ON GOOD REAL ... 145 La Salle-st.

...GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. ... O., 171 La Salle-st.

...BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA ... ts, loans on improved ... se of interest.

...O., MORTGAGE BANKERS, ... money on Chicago real es... building loans made; most ... reasonable; 7 per cent is ... Chicago.

...HAND TO LOAN ON IM... estate; building loans. ... & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

... TO LOAN ON IMPROVED ... building loans made; most ... TOWLE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

...NCIAL.

... TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN ... piano, horses or carriages ... and with the utmost pri... of the office of ... GAGE LOAN CO., ... lington-st., ... Loop.

... and Dearborn-sts., ... or ... ENGLEWOOD, ... be transacted without going ... office open till 9 p. m.

...YOU NEED ANY?

... of any size, large or small, on ... horses, wagons, and ware... low rates, for any length of ... of the loan can be paid at ... the interest at first of the ... a loan please call on us. ... GAGE LOAN CO., ... Salle-st. (main floor), ... first floor above the street.

...KER OF DETROIT, MICH. ...sistance among the regre... of that city, and who has ... of paying stock companies, ... parties with a view of organ... license to operate the Detroit ... La Ct., 24 and 26 West Con...

...TIME AND MONEY— ...AGO LOAN COMPANY, ...ter Building, ... 31 Monadnock-block, near Halsted, ... LOW RATES, NO COMMIS... NCES, HOURS 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M. ... RECEIPTS, MEE...

...AND ON FAVORABLE ... on mortgages, warehouse ... good collaterals. ... SHIELDS & BRO., ... 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

...D ON FURNITURE, ... pianos, jewelry; cheapest rates ... be us first. ... incorporated, Room 204, 85 ...coln-st., R. Lake View.

...Y AND SECURED NOTES ... on the same and upon ap... ...e receipts, merchandise, ...e offices, or any available ... of manufacturers who can ...ntage are invited to call ... and Savings Bank, 123 and ...

...WIRE LONG DISTANCE ...ress O 459, Tribune office.

...EY OF MONEY CALL ON THE ...iable house of S. HEYMAN ... on diamonds, watches, jew... collateral; Mr. Heyman will ... fair and honorable rates and ... confidential; bet. Clark and ... Dearborn-sts. Loan office lobby Hotel Brevoort.

...OLICIES PURCHASED AT ...ans negotiated on estate at ...ARTLINE & CO., 505-506 ...

...G DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ...ictly private; unredeemed ...ld at low prices. RICHTER ...nge Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

...LOAN BANK—WE HAVE ...ey to loan on diamonds, ... advances made at low rate ...N & CO., Collateral Loan ...t., between La Salle and ...

...WILL MAKE LOANS ON ... ; lowest rates. 88 and 90 ...

...ANK DEPOSITS IN THE ... and Columbia National ..., Room 30.

...R 6 MONTHS—A COMMIS... cent will be paid; ample ... guarantee. M 38, Tribune.

...D HOSPITALS.

... SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. ...

... MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ...ring confinement; infants ...ts all female troubles suc...

...'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL ... separate rooms for ladies ... ement; have enlarged and ...ich and poor; all business ...W. Adams-st.

...ICIANS, SURGEONS AND ... may be consulted free by ...fedical and Surgical Insti... Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—586 KENWOOD-PL.—A FINE 8-ROOM flat; steam heat; very convenient. Call for particulars. W. A. PRIDMORE, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT; 5 MINutes' ride to Fair. 3940 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, UNFURNISHED, NEAR World's Fair. Box 336, Brooklin Park.

North Side.

TO RENT—
465 DEARBORN-AV.
Elegant 8-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges and logs, open plumbing, hardwood finish, passenger and freight elevators; reasonable rent; open for inspection.

1809-5 WELLINGTON-AV.,
About one block west of Clark-st. cable cars, elegant 6 and 7 room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges and logs, hardwood finish; rent only $50; open for inspection.

CLARK AND SCHOOL STS.
Elegant 5, 7 and 9 room apartments; steam heat and gas ranges; rent $30 to $60.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"ALEXANDRIA," 620 TO 630 N. Clark-st., near Lincoln Park and Lake Shore drive. A strictly first-class building with all modern conveniences. Several 6-room apartments left. Open Sunday and during week.
HALL, DRESSER & CO.,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—200 AND 202 RUSH-ST., JUST NORTH of Walton-pl., in the new "Cambria" apartment building; first floor flat of 7 rooms, containing every possible modern convenience; only 15 minutes' walk from business center.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 421 Superior-st., first floor; steam heat, range, etc.; in first class condition.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT "A," 226 N. STATE-ST., SIX rooms and bath, furnished, complete; modern, bright, and sunny all around and in very good location. Price $100 per month.

TO RENT—THE ALTON—TWO 9-ROOM APARTments in new, beautiful building, modern improvements, janitor service; two blocks from Lincoln Park. 435 and 437 Belden-av.

TO RENT—THE ALTON—TWO 9 AND ONE 5 room apartments in new, beautiful building, modern improvements, janitor service; two blocks from Lincoln Park. 435 and 437 Belden-av.

TO RENT—419-494 ORCHARD-ST.—SIX LIGHT, convenient rooms, first floor; thorough repair. M. WATKINS, 635, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY HALSE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st., 573 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $55.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago, assisted by the services of over 20 experienced men; we guarantee satisfaction, fair, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, and without trouble to you; office open day and evening. Tel. 1493. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Buildings, houses, flats, and stores all over West Side; we have more applicants than buildings; owners desiring their property rented will find it to their advantage to call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

140 50TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, private family, 5 blocks from Exposition.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS; NEWLY FURnished; excellent location; with or without board; references.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room; excellent table; transient; permanent.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms; first-class table; day board.

1220 MACHIGAN-BLVD.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; also dining-room; on the boulevard; also other rooms; board optional.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; superior location; permanent or transient.

2503 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms with private family; board if desired; all first-class; 2 blocks to elevated station.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board; transients accommodated.

North Side.

196 N. STATE-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room with board; terms reasonable; walking distance.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND elegantly furnished rooms; $7 up.

379 DEARBORN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished, re asonable terms, references.

381 DEARBORN-AV. — ELEGANT HOME IN small private family; excellent table.

440 N. STATE-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT rooms with board; beautiful neighborhood.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SINGLE AND double front rooms; first-class board.

1560 NORTH HALSTED, CORNER OF CLARK-st., pleasant room; good board; large grounds; for gent. and wife or two gentlemen.

West Side.

503 WEST ADAMS-ST. — WHY PAY EXTORtionate rates for board on the South Side when you can find superior accommodations? Reasonable rates.

701 MONROE-ST.—WANTED—DAY BOARDERS.

Hotels.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SMALL FAMILY hotel, spacious rooms with private bathrooms; 3 blocks from Auditorium; 15 minutes' ride from Fair grounds; European or American plan.
A. STEWART, 436 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO VIEW EUROPEAN HOTEL—FIRE proof, nine stories and basement, steel, granite, and terra cotta; fine building, elegantly located on one of the handsomest boulevards in the city, surrounded by beautiful homes and cornering on Madison-st.; the business thoroughfare of Chicago; office, reception rooms, parlors, and halls laid in mosaic and English tiles; all the bedroom floors hard wood with rugs; everybody new throughout and second to none in the city; every room a front room; Safety deposit vaults in hotel, guests furnished with private boxes free; rates accommodations $1.50 per day and upwards; eat this out. World's Fair pockets guide mailed free on application.
Chicago View, Madison-st. and Ashland-blvd.
A. J. STONE, Proprietor.

"CENTRAL HOUSE 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House; room 50c a day, $2.50 week, with board $1.25 a day, $5.50 a week, upward.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 929 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; genial, homelike, economical, and safe; no liquors on the premises; rooms 50 per day up.
W. E. MARSH, Jr., of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AND ECONOMY try Warde's European Hotel, 61st and Dearborn; 75 cents and $1 per day; no "fire-trap," modern 3-story brick; proprietor owns; new furniture; clean, respectable; w. of "Fair grounds," 20 minutes' walk; electric cars 1 block; desirable for families or ladies alone; send for circular.

HOTEL BANCROFT (FIREPROOF), CALUMET-av. and 29th-st., 244 large light and well ventilated rooms, steam heat, hot and cold water, baths on every floor; strictly first-class family hotel; the most desirably located hotel in Chicago; American plan, $2 to $3; European plan, $1 per day up. Write for circular; we will reserve rooms for you.

HOTEL VERNON—(EUROPEAN)—4227 TO 4237 Wabash-av. This elegant new hotel is now open for business; no extortionate charges here. Please call and examine; our rates are very reasonable. Send for diagram, with full particulars.

HOTEL TRENTON, EUROPEAN, 302 DEARBORNst.; 250 rooms; $1 per day and upwards; newly furnished; modern improvements.
H. A GONDEN, Manager.

HOTEL BALCOM, 4553 WABASH-AV.—FIRSTclass accommodations; rooms with board, May and June, $12 per week.

MT. VERNON HOTEL, 59 PLYMOUTH-PLACE, block south of Postoffice; fireproof; elevator, steam; respectable; 50c to $1.50 day; reasonable weekly.

NIAGARA HOTEL—81 A DAY. JACKSON-ST., bet. Wabash and Michigan-blvd.; 300 rooms.

RUSSIAN HOTEL—2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.; strictly first-class in every respect; superior advantages to World's Fair visitors; rates $1.50 to $2.50.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL, 10 AND 12 E. MADISONst. Mrs. M. J. JENNINGS, prop. Newly renovated; rooms, $2 and $3 a day.

THE ROCHESTER—FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN hotel with cafe attached, corner 23d and South Park-av., and in the choicest residence district overlooking Lake Michigan, half a block from the 22d-st. depot of the Illinois Central railway, main line to the World's Fair, with transfer checks every thirty seconds; also with street cars and cable line within two blocks running always, reaching the business district, World's Fair, theater in a few minutes day or night.
Now ready to contract with parties who desire first-class accommodations.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WINDSOR EUROpean Hotel on Dearborn-st. wishes the public to understand that no advance in rates will be charged, other than has always been made during conventions for the last Fifteen years. One dollar per day per person. This house is patronized by respectable people. No rooms for dudes, gamblers, drunken horse dealers, or any persons inclined to be fast. SAM'L GREGSTEN.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL—HANDSOME 4 pressed brick building, elegantly furnished rooms, ready for guests; special rates to exhibitors and parties; only 3 blocks west main entrance, 64th-st. gate; location 6437 Star-av.

THE VARSITY HOTEL (NOW OPEN), ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st., walking distance World's Fair; thoroughly dry; steam heat; advance engagements made; rates $1 to $2; cafe in connection.

THE GROSVENOR, 6217 SHERIDAN-AV., JACKson Park; five minutes' walk from Exhibition; select family hotel; handsomely furnished; fine cafe; reasonable prices.

THE WILTON, 3022 WABASH-AV.—BUILDING 1 and furniture new; rates reasonable; half block from L station.

THE ALBANY—24TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV.—Newly refitted and furnished; table good.
IRA HOLMES, Proprietor.

WHEN NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR STOP AT Stony Island-av. Inn, between 66th and 67th-sts., on Stony Island-av.; sleeping apartments, $1; buffet, restaurant; meals at moderate prices. First-class stabling—horses, carriages, and bicycles. 6630 to 6636 Stony Island-av.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HOME FOR REFINED, YOUNG LADY in private family; permanent; east of Drexel blvd.; and south of 43d-st.; references exchanged. Address B B 104, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT ACCOMMODATIONS BY gentleman and wife; two rooms and board; everything must be superior, for which a liberal price will be paid; private family preferred. O 674, Tribune.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM, SOUTH SIDE, BY single professional gentleman; permanent; $30 to $40 per month; best references. Address M B 102, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

THE ELEGANT NEW IRVINGTON HOTEL—Cor. 55th-st. and Greenwood-av.
Strictly first-class.
NOW OPEN JUNE 1.
Within easy walking distance of the most popular entrance to World's Fair.
Parties wishing to engage rooms in advance address
L. E. STEINFELD,
119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building,
Branch office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 35 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE for sale in a city of 8,000 near Chicago.
C. KNIGHT,
185 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—60-ROOM HOTEL, CORNER 71ST-ST. and Cregier-av. 6451 Myrtle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LODGE ROOM IN HAYMARKET THEater Building; several evenings each week not yet taken; can be rented by the night or by the month for lodge purposes or dances. See janitor, 161 W. Madison, or
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., 36 story, 25x150; front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—2,000 SQUARE FEET IN THE RANDMcNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPACE 4,000 SQ. FT. OR ANY PORtion of it to suit tenant in modern equipped building; suitable for offices, publishers, or book agency. Apply A. S. KIRK, 143 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-STORY BUILDING, 254 MADISONst., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1238 MICHIGAN-AV.—FOR CLUB OR business purposes. 1260 Indiana-av., op. L depot. LOUIS H. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARBER-SHOP AT CORNELL-AVEnue Hotel, 52d-st. and Cornell-av., first-class, with good patronage; low rent.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we have agents for large factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 CONNECTING ROOMS FOR 2 OR 4 people, newly furnished, gas and bath, in private family; references required. M B 142, Tribune.

TO RENT—BY HALSE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st., 573 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $55.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago, assisted by the services of over 20 experienced men; we guarantee satisfaction, fair, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, and without trouble to you; office open day and evening. Tel. 1493. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Buildings, houses, flats, and stores all over West Side; we have more applicants than buildings; owners desiring their property rented will find it to their advantage to call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO EXpects to spend several months in Chicago and who will give most satisfactory references if required; North Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, HORACE BATES, care E. I. Horseman, Lee's Building, 147 Fifth-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMEN WHO EXpects to remain in Chicago for 6 months, on the North Side preferred; best of references. Address with full particulars, HORACE BATES, care E. I. HORSMAN, Room 72 Lees Building, 147 5th-av.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND LITTLE girl; sunny, furnished room, with board; permanent, in private family; North Side preferred. Address O 665, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY two young men; North Side; state terms. Address O 572, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT—FOR LADY AND DAUGHter in private family. Address O 626, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF all desirable rooms in hotels and private residences for World's Fair visitors. Every one inspected and guaranteed safe. Full particulars with photograph at office. We can save you time and money. You run no risk of getting into questionable places or finding a room occupied after hunting it. No charge for services. Chicago Renting Agency (incorporated), Masonic Temple, first floor above main entrance.

TO RENT—TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, HANDsome furnished rooms, with steam heat, hot water at all times and every other convenience, in a fine new building convenient to World's Fair and to business part of city; one block from cable-cars, 5 blocks from Illinois Central trains; terms, 50 cents to $1 per day each person; can accommodate ten persons at one time if desired. Apply at 3723 South Park-av., second flat.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS; BEST I South Side locality; beautiful park; for 2 weeks from May 29; very reasonable; next to restaurants, Ill. Cent., and cable; refined people only.
ROBINSON, Room 715, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room in best location in city, suitable for two; permanent people preferred; no World's Fair rise; $16 a month; also an elegant alcove. Call at 2263 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY, A FEW DEsirable rooms, elegantly furnished, in one of the finest apartment house in the city; convenient to the World's Fair and Illinois Central trains. Reasonable price. Address O 585, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to World's Fair guests at reasonable rates; fifteen minutes from grounds and ¼ block from Ill. Cent. Depot. Address 3626 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WE CAN ASSIST YOU IN securing the most desirable rooms in best residences and flats in the city.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms; elegant location, Michigan-av., near 30th-st. O 626, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN BRICK AND stone detached residence; 5 blocks north of Fair grounds. Owner, 5063 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FRENCH PRIVATE HOUSE, SPLENdid double parlors, furnished, $15 week; rooms for one or two; reasonable prices. 1463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—540 79TH-ST.—FOR WORLD'S FAIR visitors, elegant rooms; newly and beautifully furnished; cars pass the door; Auburn Park.

TO RENT—64 ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF STATE, half block from Palmer House, furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, two blocks from the Fair ground. 6916 Kinney-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST., BEAUtiful room in private family. Address M B 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON WASHINGton-av., between Midway Plaisance and 57th-st. Address O 584, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FEW BLOCKS FROM FAIR—LARGE, delightful rooms in fine residence; $40 up for Fair period. 6550 Sheridan-av.

TO RENT—2457 MICHIGAN AV.—ALCOVE AND other rooms, single or en suite; 2 blocks to Elevated station; finest location.

TO RENT—2356 MICHIGAN-AV., SOME VERY desirable and nicely furnished rooms; house has all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 4310 CALUmet-av., near L road depot; private family; upstairs.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, $10 and $12 per month; permanent; near good cafe. 4332 Evans-av.

TO RENT—2942 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT B, large front parlor, $5; back parlor, $3.50; gas and bath.

TO RENT—ROOMS; $2 PER WEEK AND UPward; gentlemen only. 193 East Washington-st., Room 9, second floor.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS ON EUCLID-AV., 1 block from Wyo. Mayr. I. C. R. R.; no fancy prices. Address O 347, Tribune office.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, two blocks from Auditorium; convenient to all lines of transportation.

TO RENT—SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, 3 blocks between Calumet and Lake.

TO RENT—THE STANLEY—261 42D-ST.; NEWLY furnished rooms; terms moderate.

TO RENT—204 E. 44TH-ST.—NEAR DREXEL blvd.; nicely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—6538 SHERIDAN-AV., 4 BLOCKS from Fair—Rooms at $6, $10, and $12 per week.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for party four or six. 326 E. 41st-st.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, day or week; near Auditorium.

TO RENT—1258 MICHIGAN-AV., 1ST FLAT, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 99 26TH-ST., First 4, cor. Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 367 26th-st., First C.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM; ALSO PARlor and bedroom, connecting. 1731 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR AND back parlor; no to World's Fair price. 360 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR FOUR gentlemen or two married couples. 416 E. North-av., flat 4; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; 393 Superior-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH all conveniences; 1039 North Clark-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AIRY and light. 70 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—357 N. WELLS-ST., FLAT L—FURnished front parlor; walking distance.

West Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room, modern, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; half block from Madison-st. cable; references. 84 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board; no advance in rates. 236 Honore-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—5,000 FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms in strictly private families, all parts of city, on boulevards and best streets; price range from $1 per day up; room owners' prices yours; all personally inspected.
GRISWOLD & BEDELL, 308 Royal Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, strictly high-class, principally in private homes, in city and suburbs, for permanent or "World's Fair" use; also furnished flats and houses. Columbus Boarding Agency, 1004 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FOR A WORLD'S FAIR PEOPLE—LIST your rooms with Crockwell Information Bureau; it costs you nothing if we do nothing for you. 207 Wabash-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND PARK, ONE OR TWO pleasant furnished rooms in private family; large grounds and plenty of shade; terms reasonable. Address Box 69, Highland Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT OAK Park; $5 per week; one hour to World's Fair. Address O 585, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEWSPAPER CORRespondent representing three weekly newspapers published in Western New York and who will remain in Chicago until August next wishes to secure rooms and rooms for his friends as they arrive from time to time while he remains here; will meet any parties who desire to see him on Monday next, May 22, at Nos. 6346 Stat-av., between 63d and 64th-sts. and Exposition grounds and I. C. R. R., from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WITH closets in private family; near Cottage Grove cars or I. C. R. R.; state price, must not exceed $16 month; references exchanged. Address E. M. E., 39th Postal Station, City

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1—A SUITE of two or three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, south of Congress, north of 26th, and east of Wabash-av.; give full description and lowest price. Address O 445, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE NEW YORK, PHILadelphia, Cleveland, and other parties desiring same. E. H. ELLIOTT & CO., R. 12, Inter-Ocean Bldg., 2d floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE ROOMS—List your rooms with us. We have both permanent and "Fair" people. Facilities are the best.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG MEN WISH rooms with bath and breakfast only in small house or flat on North Side; near Lincoln Park preferred. Address M B 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR young gentleman; between Division and Erie-sts., east of Clark; not exceed $20 month. Address O 605, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms except carpet for light housekeeping, North or South Side; state price. Address O 582, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG LAWYER, permanently, neatly kept room in private family; essential, near South Side. Address O 683, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLEASANT FURNISHED room without board on Elm-st. near Lake Shore drive. Address M B 110, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH $150; LIGHT manufacturing business, paying handsomely. PARKES, 74 Reaper Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands lunch counter and restaurant business and has one thousand dollars can hear of good opening. M B 105, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT WILL LOAN $250; profitable business; money secured. Address O 651, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN GOOD PAYING BUSIness. Room 1009 Masonic Temple from 10 to 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAgo Opera-house, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free; information furnished investors. Sundays from 10 to 12.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DR. GRAHAM—LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. Room 4, 153 S. Clark-st.; hours 9 to 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WHO HAS MADE MONEY ENOUGH in this business established 20 years; can be continued in same; small price, $6,000; fine opportunity.
E. LITTLEFIELD & CO.,
1603 Monadnock.

A LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $6,000 TO INvest can secure interest and position as general manager with salary in an established business paying large profits; this will bear the closest investigation. E. LITTLEFIELD & CO., 1603 Monadnock Bl'g.

A MAN OF SAND, SENSE, AND SAGACITY WITH $2,000 cash can secure interest in contract controlling $300,000 unincumbered property. To interested address M B 140, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED COAL AND TEAMING BUSIness, well equipped, paying a nice income, rapidly increasing, sold on account of ill-health; price $6,000. E. LITTLEFIELD & CO., 1603 Monadnock.

A SUITABLE LOCATION IN H.L.S. FOR BEER Agency also garden for sale or exchange. Address M B 68, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $150 CAN CLEAR $25 per day. Address O 645, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE a business? Do you want additional capital in your business? If so see us or call and state your wants or write for our bulletin; offices in the principal Western cities. Western Business Agency, general offices 331 to 336, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—26 SHARES OF stock at $100 each, full paid and non-assessable, in the well known barber supply house, Gus Knecht Mfg. Co., No. 39 East Randolph-st.; has been established for 20 years, for some nice business or real estate; will assume.
JOHN M. BREDT,
137-139 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRICKYARD CONVENIENT TO Chicago market and abundance of good clay land with cottages and barns thereon; plenty of gas to dry and burn with crude oil; shipping facilities first-class; will take part per in Chicago realty. Address M B 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, WITH BUSIness of coal and wood. Reason for selling, business is in excellent condition, with a large trade; sell on account of having two business places to attend to. Call in evening, after 7 o'clock, at 1876 W. 1680 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS and general merchandise business doing a large and profitable trade; good location in this city; $20,000 capital required; favorable terms to good party; an extraordinary opportunity. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE, AN OLD established store of twenty years standing. Located in the best section on the South side on main shopping thoroughfare and opposite both hotels. To the right party terms will be made to suit. Address M 1, 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND CARPETS OF 26-ROOM hotel in World's Fair district; the best location; cheap rent. Apply Jackson

BLOUSES FOR SUMMER.

SHIRT WAISTS THAT ARE FASHIONABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

How the Prevailing Fashion of Separate Bodices Simplifies the Modern Wardrobe—Elaborate Corsages of Silk or Chiffon—Shirt Fronts for the Gentlemanly Young Woman—Cotton Garibaldis for All the Other Ladies—The Popular Pink Percale.

Shirt waists and blouses are the question of the hour among the young ladies in Chicago as in all other towns. The thought of them has already brought peace to the minds of many maidens perplexed by the expensive and troublesome fashions of the day, because just as it began to look utterly impossible this spring to dress oneself quietly the elaboration of everything brought about a reaction

BLOUSE OF GRAY CHIFFON.

and the greater favor of the simple shirt waist. And it is not only for outing, or "second best" gowns that the ubiquitous blouse is in vogue. One practicable plan for arranging an elaborate costume, without putting oneself to much trouble, is to buy one of the excellently made silk blouses shown in any of the Chicago shops which make a specialty of such matters and find, or make, skirts to match. These better sorts of silk blouses are really carefully cut and well fitted bodices figuring under another name. They are lined and "boned" and finished like other waists which leave the hands of good dressmakers.

Such a waist is a little blouse of gray chiffon which a clever woman might take as

ACCORDION PLEATED BLOUSE.

a sort of basis for her summer's toilets. She could have skirts of the same delicate material and color and in them have the effect of a pale gray cloud, an agreeable cloud, suggesting restfulness. Another skirt of faille or taffeta, just to match her waist, would furnish a costume she could wear almost anywhere of a summer afternoon. And, if she were an imaginative genius, she would doubtless soon begin to add blouses in accord with her skirts till she could adapt her wardrobe to any known purpose.

The accordion pleating, which was threatened with being sent into banishment a little while ago, has had a sudden return to favor and is found especially convenient for blouses, fitting, or seeming to fit, any and every figure. Other waists which have the same quality of suiting women of quite different build are the extremely fashionable ones with shirred or folded surplice fronts

QUITE LIKE HER BROTHER.

crossed under a wide belt. One such blouse just finished for a fashionable Chicagoan is of a fine stripe of changeable dull green and red with a flowered pattern running through the green stripe. The collar is high and stiff, pretty, but uncomfortable-looking. The sleeves are about a yard and a half around. The surplice fronts are extremely full and laid in close-lapping pleats, and, altogether, the blouse looks as if its maker had schemed to use as much as she possibly could of the costly silk. For these full silk waists "smocking," which was a rage last year, is still in favor.

In the strongest contrast to shirred silk waists are the rigidly masculine shirts affected by many damsels. An immense majority of those wearers are of the most feminine type, and their gentle, cherubic countenances

A SMOCKED BLOUSE.

are an exceedingly interesting study when seen over their stiffly starched shirt bosoms, strictly correct cravats, their ambitious coat collars, and under their uncompromising sailor hats, these last being often graced by a curiously frivolous but altogether pleasing touch in the shape of a becoming gauze veil. These manly shirt waists are made of all and any percales or other stuffs affected by the chooser's brother or dearest friend's brother, grayish blue with white or a soft pink rather leading in choice.

Far more in general use and serviceability than the shirts with stiff fronts are those made in the old time Garibaldi shape, like a slightly full round waist with merely one or two plaits

SHIRT OF WASH SILK.

down the front. That is the favorite shape this season, and nothing could be more comfortable or better adapted for most objects of the average girl's daily life. If the shirt waist is of percale or other washable material the cuffs, collar, and middle plait are starched as stiff as possible, while the rest of the waist is simply "crisped" with starch. When the waist is of wash silk the collars and cuffs are oftenest left in their original limpness, but are occasionally starched. Some of the newest pink percale shirt waists seen at a fashionable shirtmaker's had a fine piping of bias white piqué around all their edges. That finish adds greatly to the expense of the shirts, but nothing at all to their style. The simplest and trigest, provided only they are of good cut and make, are in the highest fashion.

The gayest and lightest of colors are at present in favor for both wash silk and cotton waists. Pink cotton, or pink and white striped silk, which were last summer found so generally becoming to the wearer as well as

DOTTED PERCALE SHIRT.

to her gown are more than fashionable this year. They are popular and rosy glimpses of plaits or frills may be observed between great numbers of the universal Eton jacket fronts. Besides the pink and pale blue shirts there are sheer white blouses of cool lawn and thicker ones of snowy linen. Either sort may be made to give a charming look of freshness to an otherwise somber or heavy gown and some women wear only these delicate white shirts even in sooty Chicago. But that rule means not only immense laundry bills, it entails constant care; one is often caught hopelessly far from home with a big "black" directly in the middle of an erstwhile immaculate shirt-front. The waists of sensible-looking navy blue cotton or India silk are better to depend upon and really are as cool whether they look so or not.

One point to attend to in buying or ordering or making a shirt waist is that it be gathered full enough both at the back and front. All but the most particular shirt-makers yield to the temptation of economizing in the fine materials now used, and an inch of wash silk saved has ruined many a blouse. The ends of almost all shirt waists are now tucked under the skirt, and the question of a proper belt is desirably settled by having the one on the skirt so made that it can be on exhibition. Indeed many of the newest Eton suits have jackets so short that the skirt belt is one of the prominent parts of the gown, and must be accurate in fit or finish. A ribbon ending in one or more rosettes at the middle of the back is the covering for many belts to be worn over shirt waists. Almost any kind of separate belt can be worn now, however, and are often preferred by reason of their greater stiffness and by the variety they help in giving.

Shirt waists for tennis, boating, riding, or other vigorous exercise are made especially easy and full everywhere. Some of the prettiest tennis shirts are of wash silk, gathered very full on a fitted collar, and are worn with a plain skirt of flannel or serge to match the shirt. English girls like with such costumes a belt and long, floating ends of ribbon, but American tennis players are not given to floating ends of anything on their more business-like outing suits.

CRADLES OF BYGONE DAYS.

Since the World Begun the Mothers Have Sung Lullabies.

Theocritus in one of his idyls describes how Alemena washed and suckled the infant Hercules and his brother, Iphicles, and put them to bed in a big bronze shield, "a beautiful piece of armor which Amphitryon took from Pterelaus, his fallen foe." And as she made the great shield revolve and rock she sang a lullaby: "Sleep, my babes, sleep the sweet sleep from which one awakes; sleep my darlings, my bonny boys; happy be your rest, and happily fare until tomorrow morning. Sleep my babes."

Ever since the world begun mothers have been rocking cradles and singing lullabies. From time immemorial the problems have existed: What can we do with this baby? Where can we put it so that it will be safe? How can we manage to secure a few intervals of peace and tranquillity? How can we still its cries and whines? How can we teach it to walk? In a word, how can we emancipate ourselves from the absorbing tyranny of these sweet babies, our offspring?

The solutions which have been invented by the solicitude, the ingenuity, and the instinct of mothers have taken the form of cradles, swaddles, leading-strings, and go-carts. The variety of these inventions is considerable, and a description of them would form, perhaps, a curious chapter in the history of hygiene and domestic economy. But where can one find the elements for such a history? Poetry and legend might be suggestive to a certain extent. We may figure to ourselves the infant Moses exposed on the banks of the Nile, cradled in an osier basket. We may remember the poetical Greek name for cradle, which is the same as the name of the winnowing fan or basket, the cradle of the infant traditional Bacchus. Referring to the monuments of the graphic arts we may find representations of basket cradles, and also of little beds on rockers; for the instinct of mothers, it would seem, has always prompted them to seek ready means of communicating an oscillating movement to the infant's bed. In manuscripts of the ninth and tenth centuries we find pictures and cradles formed of part of a tree trunk dug out, with holes bored through the sides for the passage of straps intended to tie the baby down in his bed. These dugout cradles are still common in modern Greece. Finally, when we come to consult the manuscripts and base-reliefs of the fifteenth century, we notice that the cradles are no longer mere baskets or beds on rockers, but little swinging beds suspended between two pillars, the prototype of the modern bercelonnette.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Gowns of Glass.

The idea of wearing dresses made of glass may, at first sight, appear in the light of an impossibility, and yet the great novelty of this season is a material made of spun glass and which is as bright and supple as silk, with a peculiar sheen reminding one of the sparkle of diamond dust. This material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink, and yellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dresses. It is an Austrian who is the inventor of this material, which is rather costly. Tablecloths, napkins, even window curtains are also manufactured thereof.

Thread Drawing Made Easy.

To draw linen threads for hemstitching take a lather brush and soap and lather well the part where the threads are to be drawn. Let the linen dry and the thread will come out easily even in the finest linen.

THEY CANNOT AGREE.

PROMINENT WOMEN TALK ABOUT PRESENTS AT WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Believes It Would Be Wise to Form an Anti-Wedding Present League in America, After the English Model, and Gives Her Reasons—Miss Bisland, However, Takes Exactly Opposite Ground—Opinions by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Others.

From London comes the intelligence that the formation of an anti-wedding present league is the latest social sensation in England. It is also, according to an English authority, not among the impossibilities that the league will shortly become an incorporated institution throughout England. Already the news of the contemplated organization of an anti-wedding present league has reached a coterie of New York's swellest social set, and it has suggested to the New York *Herald* a very interesting line of talk. While there is a certain element of humor in the news, according to some social authorities, it is generally admitted that there is a serious flavor to the subject which could not be discussed with profit by such eminent literary bodies as "Sorosis."

At least one New-Yorker whose name is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic, Mrs. Frank Leslie, is positively of the opinion that the formation in New York of an anti-wedding present league might be salutary. There are objections urged, however, and Mrs. Leslie is met by Miss Mary Bisland, editor of the *American Woman*, whose opinion conflicts with that of the editor of *Frank Leslie's*.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's Views.

"I am not surprised that London should have started the talk about the formation of an anti-wedding present league," says Mrs. Leslie. "English women must have their sensations, and you will remember that the much mooted question 'Is Marriage a Failure?' had its origin on the other side of the water. From my observations in London I am not at all surprised that the wedding present nuisance should have led to the formation of an anti-wedding present league. This matter had become quite as much of a nuisance in London as it has in New York.

"Yes, I consider the plan of establishing such a league in New York quite feasible, and I see no reason why it should not be successful in this city. The question will certainly be productive of a great deal of interesting drawing-room discussion. I could not and would not attempt to speak for New York's social set, and, as I have said, I have not given the subject as yet very serious attention. New-Yorkers are pioneers in America of every movement tending toward a possible reform, and I do not see why the anti-wedding present league would not be a fruitful theme for consideration.

"The formation of the league, as far as I understand it, is an excellent idea. The crushing out of ostentatious display is the first step toward the establishment of the league. All that is wanted is for some strong-minded American woman in New York to lend her voice in an intelligent way to the discussion of the problem, for it to become as productive of original and entertaining talk as the question, 'Is Marriage a Failure?'

"Of all the various follies and extravagances which the pleasant idea of making gifts to those we love has run in these latter days, the wildest departure has been in wedding presents.

Where the Custom Originated.

"The origin of the custom was in the 'good old times' before this country was discovered, and even today in Northern Europe and among certain primitive people of Transylvania the kindly feeling is that when a couple of the neighborhood young folks marry their friends and acquaintances should combine to start them in life. The wealthy give magnificently, a cow, or even two or three, a horse, a little flock of sheep, some beds and coverings of eiderdown or choice live goose feathers for the donor's own picking and curing. Those less affluent content themselves with a churn, a table, some chairs, a piece of linen, and so on down to some bushels of apples and potatoes.

"Every society woman yields to the matter of giving handsome wedding presents because it is customary. That alone is sufficient reason for the anti-wedding present league idea to receive consideration at their hands. It would also have a salutary effect, in my opinion, in other ways. Ostentation is too largely a fault of Americans, and it is noticeable at funerals as well as at weddings. It works injury in many ways.

"For illustration I will mention one: Frequently at funerals the flowers received from friends outrank in point of beauty those donated by relatives. As the more costly tokens generally have the most conspicuous places it often happens that the modest gift of relatives are crowded out. I will be glad to countenance and encourage any innovation that will remove the premium on ostentation."

Mary Bisland Is Optimistic.

"To my mind," said Miss Bisland, "the whole idea of the league is impertinent and absurd. Giving or withholding wedding souvenirs must always remain a matter of individual caprice, desire, or policy. As well attempt to suppress the time honored and beautiful custom of bestowing Christmas gifts, Easter flowers, or Thanksgiving dinners upon one's friends. The pretty fancy of starting a newly married couple with testimonials of loving regard may be abused, but certainly not to the point where such stern prohibition is demanded.

"The very principle of the league savors of dictatorial interference in one's private affairs, of meddlesome pettiness, and looks as though its projectors had successfully conned the old adage, 'A penny saved is a penny earned.' What have the brides and grooms of this generation done to be deprived of the seven butter knives, twenty tidies, and three dozen nutpicks that gladdened the hearts of their great-grandpapas and great-grandmammas? Among all the confusing duplicates there were sure to be numerous pretty trifles that filled the young people with joyful gratitude and were tenderly cherished through long years of sorrow or happiness together.

"And then if wedding presents are forbidden of course Christmas, birthday, and anniversary gifts must go, too. In fact, the whole system of benefaction should be abolished, and when attacked by a spasm of generosity the only thing left is to go out and treat one's self.

"Recognizing that the custom is occasionally misused, it should be observed that the fault lies with those who give, not with those who receive. In the flush of her new found happiness the very smallest souvenir will delight a bride. If the false pride of a poor relative leads him to commit an ugly extravagance that is no good reason for depriving a girl of the little gifts that under those circumstances fill her soul with ecstacy.

What the League Might Do.

"The whole tendency of the age is certainly materialistic enough without sacrificing the few pretty sentiments that are left. Instead of preaching prohibition this new league might turn its attention to teaching men and women the value of a word, a flower, the veriest trifle given with an impulse genuine, kindly, and devoid of self-consciousness."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that she has always been opposed to the custom, principally for the reason that it has been carried to a ridiculous extent. While she considers the bestowal of wedding gifts by immediate relatives both proper and fitting, she is strongly opposed to the wholesale presentation of souvenirs that is now in vogue.

On the occasion of her own marriage Mrs. Wilcox requested her friends to omit such gifts, and the only presents she received came from her most intimate friends and relatives. Although Mrs. Wilcox believes that the formation of an anti-wedding present league would eventually result in either the entire abolishment of the custom or at least an abatement of the nuisance, she does not think the plan entirely feasible.

"I consider the custom of receiving wedding presents," said Mrs. Wilcox, "a system of polite beggary."

"Jennie June's" Opinion.

Mrs. Croly, the editor of the *Home Maker Magazine*, who is perhaps better known as "Jennie June," thinks the idea of establishing an anti-wedding present league in this country too absurd for consideration at the present time. She believes, however, that the question is an interesting one, and that it will doubtless attract attention. "I hardly think 'Sorosis' will take up the discussion, but the subject may come up at some future meeting."

"Bab," that versatile and clever young woman whose writings are read with eagerness throughout the entire country, does not believe in the establishment of such a league. Here is what she says on the subject:

"I have been asked to give my opinion about the Anti-Wedding Present League, but I am afraid that I am not a good hand at doing this, for giving with me has always been a great pleasure, and the bride who was courteous enough to accept my little remembrance was always certain that it was given from an absolute motive of friendship.

"I have never felt that an invitation to a wedding necessitated a present. Such thoughts seem to me vulgar. Long ago I found from personal experience that it was absolutely 'more blessed to give than to receive,' but an invitation to the wedding of the most beautiful and richest woman in the world would not induce a gift from me unless I was fond of her. I believe that this feeling should govern the giving of gifts.

Undesirable Gifts.

"Undoubtedly all over the world there are people who send wedding presents because they consider it good policy or because they like to hear their names quoted and themselves spoken of as generous. Such people invariably have a strain of vulgarity in them. They are like the people who force vulgar floral pieces upon our sacred dead, and who cannot understand that it is sometimes, indeed always, an impertinence for an outsider to force his memory upon those who are living through the most holy time of their lives.

"Again I repeat, and emphatically, that while my worst enemy cannot call me a stingy woman, still I have never felt bound to give a wedding present. It has invariably gone with my best wishes for the happy girl who was entering into that old life which is ever new, and with my gift there was an expression not only of my liking of the bride, but a very ardent 'God love her and make her happy!' That seems to tell it all to me.

"People with brains and hearts and independence never give because they feel it an obligation; and for the people without any of these—well, lacking brains, lacking heart, lacking independence—are they worth considering? I have answered the question with a question."

Women the Great Discoverers.

Grant Allen, in his endeavor to prove that women are not in the race, says that no woman was ever a discoverer. To this a clever woman answers that all her spare moments are spent in finding things mislaid by the male members of her family. When Mrs. Columbus told her husband that he would find her father's chart and manuscripts in the right hand corner of the top drawer, does anybody believe he found them? Doubtless he came to the head of the stairs and shouted over: "Come find them for me." Flammarion can find new planets, but he can't find his own spectacles. Stanley could find Livingstone, but who doubts that Mrs. Stanley finds his pencils and mislaid manuscripts? Who can find so many virtues as a woman can find in her husband? Could he ever, unaided, find his own faults? "And," concludes this lady, "if Mr. Allen has a wife doubtless she finds in him more than any man ever could."

To Make Tablecloths Glossy.

The French way of producing a beautiful gloss on tablecloths and napkins without rendering them at the same time of board-like stiffness by starch is as follows: After they are washed and dried and ready to be ironed they are dipped in boiling water and rapidly wrung out between cloths. Then they are immediately ironed with as hot a flatiron as possible without burning them.

COLLEGE GIRLS' GOLF.

OUTDOOR GAMES YOUNG WOMEN ENJOY IN ENGLISH COLLEGES.

What Will Be Played in the Grounds of the Woman's College at Baltimore When It Is Opened Next Fall—How the Physical Director of the American Institution Has Been Studying Hockey and Cricket in the Athletic Fields at Girton and Newnham Colleges.

The opening of the Woman's College athletic grounds next autumn will mark a new departure in American institutions of learning for women. The physical director of the college has spent some time in England studying the games in vogue among English girls, and says that one of the most interesting sights at Girton or Newnham college is the athletic ground, where girls enter into all sorts of healthful sports, such as cricket (slightly modified), golf, hockey, archery, tennis, and fives. The colleges have their regular sport days, when guests are invited to witness contests, just as in men's colleges. The girls enter into these games with the boys, too, as in tennis. The outdoor exercise is kept up all the year round, and its beneficial effects are shown in the fresh, bright faces of the girls, their powers of physical endurance and their defiance of the weather, which seems most surprising to American visitors. Thousands of English girls and women may be seen riding horseback in the early morning, while the games that our girls would deem proper only for their brothers are quite the thing in England. Just now all England is running to "golf," a game played in a large grass-covered space with tiny balls and odd little hooks or clubs, by means of which the ball is propelled over the ground. Hockey is another popular game with girls, though it is somewhat rough. It is played on a smooth, level rectangle, with the players divided into two groups occupying the two ends of the ground. A stick with a thick knotted end is used to knock the ball from the opponent's end of the line. English girls play cricket, too, and all sorts of games that send them tearing excitedly over the fields, and besides these they turn the rivers into play-grounds, too, where they row and sail, row and swim. This novel idea of the Baltimore College in making gymnasium work a regular course in the school, and a compulsory exercise to the students, is one which commends itself to other institutions for women. It will be rather odd if the college woman, of whom it has been prophesied that close attention to study would undermine her health, should be the apostle of the new religion of hygiene to all womankind as she now bids fair to become with her gymnasium and athletic chic.

Napoleon as a Shatchen.

Mme. Vincent, a prolific writer on historical themes, has recently completed a sketch of Napoleon Bonaparte's matchmaking proclivities. According to her researches, it would seem that the General was the greatest matchmaker that ever lived. After repeated refusals the doughty little soldier himself finally won the hand of Josephine, and devoted his matrimonial instincts to the affairs of others. No excuse was admitted from a bachelor. To officers who pleaded that they might be killed in battle he answered, "The more reason for haste." To those who urged that they could not find a wife, "Be that my care," he said, and the same evening the affair would be arranged. The poor received dowries and trousseaux. One day by decree the Emperor married off 6,000 soldiers at once. Another day his great court dignitaries were obliged en masse to marry. While the General was still in his apprenticeship one might have a day in which to fall in love and court his bride of Napoleon's selection, but later there was no question of a night for reflection or an hour for wooing. No sooner thought than said; no sooner said than done.

Nothing Lovely Under Foot.

Ever so much beauty can be acquired. It is possible to be charming by using a little intelligence. The streets are filthy, yet eleven girls in a dozen have their heads down and their eyes on the ground. Why don't they look up? A high head gives beauty, dignity, and height to the carriage. Queen Victoria is a very short woman, but every inch a Queen, and it is all due to the way she carries her head. Frowning and scowling are not only bat habits but they disfigure the face by "lining in" the forehead with horizontal and vertical wrinkles. More than that they are repulsive. Why can't a girl be serious without scowling so horribly? A wag in a Sixth avenue dry goods store declares that "smiling shoppers are as rare as black-eyed blondes."

The average woman keeps her mouth open and her tongue is generally on view. Who can tell why?

Some very graceful women are painfully awkward when they reach a street crossing. Why in the name of Delsarte don't they tip-toe instead of waddling over on their heels?

A rasping voice is worse than bad teeth. Venus herself would be detestable if she screeched. Women with peacock voices abound and the public has no redress. Why don't they learn to speak softly?

Greek Women of Today.

For centuries we have been taught to look upon the Grecian type of beauty as the ideal of all loveliness. To tell a woman that her nose or left ear or right eyebrow was pure Greek was the highest compliment one could pay her. Now comes an iconoclastic traveler to declare that the Grecian woman is short, broad, and stout, with a pale, creamy skin, dark hair, and beautiful eyes, features fairly regular but not classical. The prevailing impression that she leaves upon the Englishman is that she has a squat figure. For the women of Greece destroy their figures on account of the sedentary lives they live. It is the custom of the country for women to remain in the privacy of their homes, a casual traveler catching only an occasional glimpse of them at the upper windows of some private dwelling or shop. In rural Greece the women take a more active part in every-day life and work in the fields with their veils hanging loosely over their heads, ready to be folded across the mouth should a strange man approach.

It Was Intolerable Cruelty.

Mrs. Pardee of Hartford has applied for a divorce. One of the strongest complaints in her bill is that in thirty-four years of married life her husband has given her only one bonnet. The laws of Connecticut distinctly aver that a divorce shall be granted for "intolerable cruelty," and if any cruelty can be more intolerable than a disposition to make a woman wear a bonnet for thirty-four years it is not known to the sex.

Sparking an Electric Sparker.

The Czar is said to be "annoyed" because his son has fallen in love with a pretty telegraph operator, but, as the son is in poor health and "not expected to live" he has given his consent to the marriage. If the son happened to be an American and in robust health it is likely that the consent would not cut much figure one way or the other. Nothing is more annoying to a European potentate than the prospect of getting a strain of vigorous blood into the royal family.

FROCKS FOR 2-YEAR-OLD LASSIES.

Long Skirts Are Too Picturesque to Be Driven Out of Fashion.

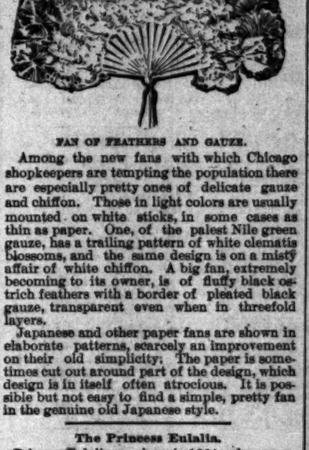
BABY'S NEW GOWN.

The babies who can walk are as a rule wearing shorter skirts this spring than have been seen for a long time. Their much be-frilled petticoats often scarcely reach their small knees. But the old long skirts, although they make the toddlers trip, thereby disturbing their infant serenity, are so becoming that mothers still fashion little frocks in that way. One quite captivating costume for a maiden of 2 years has a long wide skirt of silk, cream white and of a texture like coarse crape, which is gathered to the small, prim waist. A close cap in the same tone of white frames the wearer's serious, sweet face.

Among the pretty things for 2-year-old boys and girls shown in Chicago shops there are none more fashionable than the slips of wash-silk. They are delicately made by hand, the plainest finished merely with a hemstitched border. Others have an immense deal of fine stitching upon them besides much of the narrow Valenciennes lace, which is most in favor at present for all baby clothes. The white wash-silk is more often used than is any color, though pale blue or pink slips are occasionally sold for the tiniest children.

SOME OF THE FASHIONABLE FANS.

Among the Newest and Prettiest Are Trifles Light as Air.



FAN OF FEATHERS AND GAUZE.

Among the new fans with which Chicago shopkeepers are tempting the population there are especially pretty ones of delicate gauze and chiffon. Those in light colors are usually mounted on white sticks, in some cases as thin as paper. One, of the palest Nile green gauze, has a trailing pattern of white clematis blossoms, and the same design is on a misty affair of white chiffon. A big fan, extremely becoming to its owner, is of fluffy black ostrich feathers with a border of pleated black gauze, transparent even when in threefold layers.

Japanese and other paper fans are shown in elaborate patterns, scarcely an improvement on their old simplicity. The paper is sometimes cut out around part of the design, which design is in itself often atrocious. It is possible but not easy to find a simple, pretty fan in the genuine old Japanese style.

The Princess Eulalia.

Princess Eulalia was born in 1864, when scandals of the gravest kind affecting her mother were rife in the court of Spain, and she was only 4 years old when the provisional republican government was formed and led to the flight of Queen Isabella and her family to France. In 1870 the Queen renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favor of her son, the late King Alfonso XII. After eight years of exile she returned to Spain once more, but remained only a short time, as she was accused of conspiring against the regent, Queen Marie Christine. Ever since she has spent her time almost entirely in Paris. She is said to have been a good mother to her children, whatever failings she may have had in other directions. The Princess Eulalia in her fifth child and highly accomplished. She has brown hair and blue eyes and a slight and graceful figure. Those who have attended her mother's receptions in Paris say that she is remarkable for her physical and intellectual alertness. In some respects she is so exceedingly impressionable that she has been described as a woman all nerves. Living in a finely furnished mansion in Paris and apparently surrounded by all the paraphernalia of royalty, she has seen times when the family has been without a cook, the meals being supplied by a contractor at so much a head, and when there were no equipages in the stables and ordinary conveyances had to be hired. Prince Antoine, her husband, accompanies her to this country to visit the Columbian Fair, where, it is said, she will be most attracted by the Woman's Department, since she is interested in all work done by woman.

For Braided Hair.

A FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

It is fashionable just now to wear the hair high. It is also fashionable to wear it low in the neck. And it is particularly fashionable to wear it neither high nor low, but in a wide braid reaching from the crown of the head into the nape of the neck. The front hair is brought straight back from the ears and the bang, if any is worn, is but a slight fringe and quite short.

COUNTRY HOUSE OF THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, WHO IS NOW IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Pretty and Picturesque Half-Timbered Cottage on the River Thames, Near Windsor, Whence the Aristocratic Prisoner Was Carried to Jail After Her Celebrated Action in Burning the Mysterious Document Which the Law Demanded of Her.

THE WILLOWS.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was at her pleasant country house, The Willows, on the Thames, near Windsor, when the tipstaff—which is English for constable—came to take her to prison. After the first shock of hearing that for slipping the famous bit of paper into her grate fire she must "pay a fine of £250, and further must be committed to prison," besides paying the costs of the suit, the Duchess had been cool and collected. Her brother, Dr. Worthington, accompanied her Grace and the constable on their way to Holloway Jail. Her cell there is the same that Mrs. Osborne had a while ago, and is a comfortable room fitted up with carpets and curtains and blue plush chairs. A firm of furniture dealers had been glad to rearrange the room for the sake of the advertisement. There are a brass bedstead and cheerful fire irons and fender. The titled prisoner is allowed all the trunks she wishes and plenty of newspapers and books. An excellent caterer near by will furnish her with well-served meals, and altogether her imprisonment is made as tolerable as possible.

The Willows is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, near The Fisheries, where Lady Florence Dixie had her adventure with the Fenians. Mr. Roger Eykyn owned the place when he was member of Parliament for Windsor. It is a half-timbered house, such as it is the fashion to build today in Chicago suburbs, long and low, and with a thoroughly homelike look.

The late Duke of Sutherland was twice married. His first wife, Anna, was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, who created her Member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and Countess of Cromartie in her own right. The present Duke is the second son of this lady, who died Nov. 25, 1888. March 4, 1889, the late Duke married Mary Caroline, the widow of Mr. Arthur Kindersley Blair, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Michell, D. D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

All the story of the Duchess of Sutherland's misdemeanor and imprisonment would be of intense interest to Charles Reade, the novelist, if he were still in a world where newspapers are read and trials watched. For that student of the dramas of actual life gave earnest thanks when a case of new interest came before his eyes. He would have enjoyed making his readers feel the Duchess' temptation, watch her first indecision and her final hurried action, and admire her general nonchalance as to the terrors of the law. Perhaps some other novelist of a legal turn will avail himself of this great opportunity.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

The Conjure Woman.

Dat ole Ann' Tempy, she wot lives
Yander in de grove, she give
Sumpin' to ou' muley cow.
And no sooi cain't milk her now;
An' we-alls hawgs dey runs an' squeals
Lak some un chase 'em thoo de fiel's;
An' more'n dat, dah's ole Uncl' Sam
Cain't sca'cely use his laigs at all,
An' say she's cunjered him, he knows!
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

An' wunst dey was a 'coman, too,
Heerd all 'bout what Ann' Tempy do,
An' she gwine ax her, an she sayed,
To kyore de risin' in her haid.
Ann' Tempy mighty mad dat day,
She nuvver had a wu'd to say,
But gin a curi'ous kin' o' cough,
Dat 'oman's head hit fell smack off,
An' rolt acrost de cabin flo'
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

Wunst me an' Uncle Isham's Bill
We climb up to de window sill
At ole Ann' Tempy's, an' peeped in,
An' dat dah pizen 'oman been
A-cookin' sumpin' in a pot
Smelt mighty bad, I dunno wot;
She spat 'er hands togo'r like dat,
An' 'gun atalkin' to de cat;
Den we lit out to'ds home, her sho';
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!
—*Paul Dayot in Times-Democrat.*

The Song-Sparrow.

When ploughmen ride the steamy brown,
And yearning meadows sprout to grass,
And all the spires and towers of town
Blend soft with wavering mists and haze;
When quickened woods in freshening hue
With bursting buds begin to swell,
When airs caress and May is new,
O, then my shy bird sings so well!

Because the blood-roots flock in white,
And blossomed branches scent the air,
And mounds with trillium flags are dight
And della with violets dim and rare;
Because such velvet leaves unclose,
And newborn rills all chiming rise,
And blue the sun-kissed river flows—
My timid bird is forced to sing.

A joyful flourish lilted clear—
Four notes—then falls the frolic song.
And memories of a vanished year
The wistful cadences prolong:
"A vanished year—O, heart too sore—
I cannot sing"; thus ends the lay;
Long silence, then awakes once more
His song, ecstatic of the May!
—*Edward W. Thomson in Youth's Companion.*

Our Modern Public Schools.

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow;
Hygiene and history,
Astronomic mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry;
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in,
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in:
What are children made for?
Ancient archæology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, climatology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics;
Hoax it in, cosx it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mold it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow.
Faces pinched, sad, and pale,
Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep;
Those who've passed the furnace through
With aching brow, will tell to you

How the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crunched it in, punched it in,
Rubbed it in, clubbed it in,
Pressed it and caressed it in,
Rapped it in and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow.
—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

Striking Waiters' Call to Arms.

Come, all ye gallant waiters, from New York to Oregon,
Your armor and your helmets for the battle quickly don;
Come join your comrades at the front as pinning in the fray,
They strike a blow for whiskers and a higher rate of pay!

No matter where your home is, and no matter where ye be,
Come hasten to the battlefield and shout for victory!
Come armed with spoon and carving-knife and let the cold steel flash
In battling for mustache and a little more hard cash.

The nursery-maids are with you in their sympathy; the cooks
Are thinking of you alway; you can tell it by their looks;
And grooms and butlers by the score await the victory
Of whiskers o'er clean visages with keen anxiety.

Lay down the gilded soup-tureen, hang up the demi-tasse,
Let corks undrawn quiescent lie in porter and in hock;
Come sharpen well the corkscrew, and desert the tenderloin;
Exert a freeman's privilege to raise a beard and coin.

E'en though you stand attendant on a multi-millionaire
Who's casting greedy optics on the evening bill of fare,
E'en though you're bringing terrapin to youths with too much cash,
Desert the tip you dream of, and come fight for your mustache.

So that in years advancing you may take them on your knee,
And tell your great-grandchildren how in eighteen ninety-three
You joined the noble army in that noblest of all fights,
For wages somewhat higher and your capillary rights.
—*John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.*

The Baker and Undertaker.

Within a block of houses, our town's pride,
That fronts upon a growing business street,
Are stores well fitted up, ornate and neat,
With signs outside desiring buyers to guide.

One store was filled and honored by a baker,
With a fine show of cake and bread baked brown;
Next door to him, the fanciest front in town,
Was the fine outfit of an undertaker.

For want of trade, and seeking better cheer,
They moved their business both to other quarters,
For the convenience of sons and daughters
People who eat, or those whose eating is over.

On being questioned why they moved away,
The baker said: "Few persons now lived there."
The undertaker said with looks of care;
"That not a death had he in many a day."
—*Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun.*

You'd Better Cherish Him.

There are husbands who are pretty,
There are husbands who are witty,
There are husbands who in public are as smiling as the morn;
There are husbands who are healthy,
There are husbands who are wealthy,
But the real angelic husband, well, he's never yet been born.

Some for strength of love are noted,
Who are really so devoted
That whene'er their wives are absent they are lonesome and forlorn;
And while now and then you'll find one
Who's a fairly good and kind one,
Yet the real angelic husband, O, he's never yet been born!

So the woman who is mated
To the man who may be rated
As pretty fair, should cherish him forever and a day,
For the real angelic creature,
Perfect quite, in every feature,
He has never been discovered, and he won't be so they say.
—*Commercial Gazette.*

A Serious Question.

O, tell me baby, on my knee,
You dear and dimpled Dorothy,
What is it you find in me,
So captivating?

Tell me how it has come to this,
That now you seek my careless kiss,
And clasp my neck with cries of bliss;—
And keep me waiting.

And tell me why the girls I know,
Are all too prim to treat me so,
But coldly frown and never show
Love's sweet revealings?

Is it because their hearts have turned,
From childish things, that Love is spurned,
Or is it, simply, that they've learned
To hide their feelings?
—*Harry Romaine in June Godey's.*

Latest Criticism on Shakspeare.

A writer in a Washington paper tells his readers that their apparel should be "to use a vulgar expression, 'rich, not gaudy.'"